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OLIN: U.S. MOVES AGGRAVATE DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS

LD022354 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Excerpts] The West German STERN magazine has carried documentary evidence of the arrival of Pershing II nuclear missiles at the Heilbronn Base in West Germany. Here is a commentary by Viktor Olin:

The documents published by the magazine indicate that the base in Mutlangen, where the Pershing II missiles arrived at the end of last year, had been fully armed with these first-strike nuclear missiles. A total of 108 Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles is to be deployed at 3 West German bases. All the missiles carry nuclear warheads. The missiles are also to be deployed in Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The photographs in STERN magazine not only confirm that the Continent of Europe is rapidly being made America's nuclear hostage, they also show that the U.S. Administration is not even thinking about taking action to prevent another round of the arms race. Its moves further aggravate the complex problems of arms reduction and limitation and make it even more difficult to untangle.

There are ways, however, of at least getting a chance to untangle these problems. One has every reason to believe that the most effective way would be opened if Washington agrees to help reach agreement on intermediate-range weapons in Europe. If Washington orders a stop to the deployment of nuclear weapons in NATO countries and takes steps to remove the missiles already deployed, the Soviet Union would call off its retaliatory measures and a sound basis would emerge for the resumption of the talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe.

All this could become possible if the U.S. Administration takes action to bring its peaceable rhetoric into agreement with its moves. But this will not happen for as long as Washington continues to build up arms, view the world as a sphere of its vital interests, and regard all events that do not fit in with its scenarios as Soviet intrigues, communist aggression, or international terrorism.

VASILYEV ON FEASIBILITY OF SPACE WEAPONS CONTROL

AU021755 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Aug 84 p 4

[Aleksey Vasilyev commentary: "Control Is Absolutely Feasible," specially dispatched for NARODNA ARMIYA through APN; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] In connection with the disinformation spread in the West that control over antisatellite systems is impossible, the APN Editorial Board asked Candidate of Technical Sciences Aleksey Vasilyev, Soviet disarmament expert and winner of the USSR State Prize, to comment on this subject:

The problem of control over the implementation of agreements on banning anti-satellite systems -- is this really an insurmountable obstacle? The development of space technology and the elaboration of new systems of weapons, their miniaturization, as well as their secret deployment are placing the problem of control within the range of tasks involving exceptionally great difficulties. However, the destructive results of a potential use of such weapons are making the efforts further to improve and implement control in this sector necessary. As historical experience has demonstrated, it is always possible to find ways and means of implementing control, provided that there is political goodwill ready to achieve such agreements.

Unfortunately, however, experience has also proved the opposite. Whenever political goodwill declines and the goal of increasing weapons, including nuclear weapons, prevails, whenever the efforts to achieve military superiority over the other side take the upper hand, at that very same time the subject of the difficulty of control is raised, with the claim that this obstacle allegedly impedes the implementation of agreements.

This is precisely the case today in connection with the problem of control over the implementation of an agreement on banning antisatellite weapons. On the one hand, control is obviously a necessity. We will add, as a matter of fact, that for the Soviet Union, which is unilaterally observing the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this control is even more necessary than for the United States. On the other hand, however, the common reader, pursued by noisy propaganda about the so-called "Soviet military threat" and deceived by the slanders about alleged "violations" of valid agreements committed by the Soviet Union, incapable of coping with the technical details and secrets (secrets in a literal as well as a figurative sense) in the technical aspects of control, involuntarily begins to listen to the official propaganda claiming that control is an obstacle to agreements.

We would like to pose the question as follows: Which is better, an arms race in space or a space free of weapons? We must accept the fact that the majority of people will not think twice in answering this question, although there are many people in the Pentagon who consider the deployment of offensive weapons in space as a necessity for the United States. It is worth asking two additional questions along the same line: Which obstacle to deploying weapons in space is more reliable: the full banning of such a deployment or its partial banning? Which implementation is easier to control: an agreement on fully banning the deployment of such weapons or an agreement of merely limited effect?

To all these questions common sense suggests only one answer: It is necessary to close all channels to the arms race in space and this will guarantee greater security. This method will be more reliable and create better prerequisites for control over the implementation of such agreements. The answer seems unmistakable. We must start with negotiations, but in order to make them successful, it is necessary from the very beginning to establish a moratorium on any antisatellite weapons tests. In this case an accidental, or even intentional delay in the negotiations will not ruin all hopes of averting the arms race in space.

Unfortunately, the approach to such negotiations and to their subject is entirely different in the United States. This is how TIME magazine describes an interview given to journalists by Robert McFarlane, the President's adviser on national security questions: "McFarlane said that the United States is ready to meet, but not necessarily to engage in negotiations, just to discuss the approach to such negotiations," TIME magazine reports. "McFarlane also stated that the negotiations will deal with 'limitation' of antisatellite weapons although the Soviets are striving for their full banning," the magazine further says.

This implies that although common sense, even from the viewpoint of alleviating control, suggests the necessity of fully banning antisatellite weapons, we must say that the U.S. Administration by no means shares this opinion. The problem of control raised by official Washington circles once more seems to serve as a screen to conceal the unwillingness of the White House to engage in negotiations and the desire, should it be forced to conduct such negotiations, at least to prevent agreements from being achieved.

"What about the difficulties connected with control?" You will ask. Well, control is a difficult matter. Nevertheless, the experts, including American experts, think control in this case is absolutely feasible. Provided that political goodwill exists, the problem can be solved.

BLOC SECRETARIES' PRAGUE MEETING ASSESSED

PM020901 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 30, Jul 84 pp 6-8

[Boris Vesnin article: "Prague Meeting"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In mid-July, at the height of summer, Prague is flooded with bright sunlight, which sets off the unique beauty of its ancient well-preserved streets, squares and towers. Its orchards are fruit-laden, its streets are crowded with smartly dressed people and lined with glittering shop windows.

In Prague's Cernin Palace, the Secretaries in charge of ideology and international affairs of the fraternal parties of socialist countries met for their 11th meeting. Represented at the meeting were: the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, The Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Such meetings are held regularly, once a year on the average, but more frequently if necessary. They are held in rotation in the various capitals of the socialist world. This time, it was Prague's turn. Though coincidental, the choice of the conference venue is quite symbolic.

1984 is a year of numerous black- and red-letter dates. The former include the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, and the latter -- the 40th anniversaries of People's Poland, of the liberation of Romania and of the revolution in People's Bulgaria, and the 35th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

Czechoslovakia was destined to be one of the first victims of the war, before it had even begun. In 1938 the disgraceful Munich agreement dismembered the country. In March 1939 Hitler captured the whole of Czechoslovakia, which thereafter ceased to exist as an independent state. Hitler and his retinue rejoiced over what they thought to be the end of this Slav country.

That was a terrible miscalculation, however, Czechoslovakia did not surrender, it fought on. The Slovak National Uprising flared up almost exactly 40 years ago, in August 1944. It marked the beginning of the country's national and social liberation. The patriots accomplished that heroic feat thanks to the victories of the Soviet Army. The uprising cemented the combat brotherhood of our two nations.

On the last day of the meeting, Gustav Husak, President of Czechoslovakia and General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, received its participants in the famous Prazsky Hrad. As they listened to his speech of greetings, those present could not help recalling that, four decades ago, he had been one of the most active participants and leaders of the Slovak Uprising. His brief but expressive speech centered on the continuity of the Czechoslovak peoples' combat past and creative present.

This continuity was reflected in all the other statements made at the meeting. It is the Communists' unbreakable tradition to draw lessons from the past and to translate them into deeds. And it was not for nothing that each speaker dwelt on World War II and on the 40th anniversary of the rout of German nazism and Japanese militarism which the peoples of the world will celebrate in 1985. The meeting unilaterally adopted a communique, which says: "New generations of people all over the world must know the truth about World War II.

They must know that it was unleashed by Hitler's nazism and by the most aggressive forces of international imperialism, they must know about the decisive role played by the Soviet Union, and the contribution made by the Communist and working-class movement, indeed, by all the anti-fascist patriotic forces, to ensure victory.

"Remembering all the victims of and fighters against fascism and militarism both in the East and in the West, we must not allow the falsifiers of history to pass over in silence or distort the lessons of World War II. The most important lesson is that the War threat must be fought before weapons -- and particularly nuclear weapons -- come into play."

The subject of safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear war was in the focus of the Communist Party Secretaries' attention. All the speakers at the Prague meeting called for remembering the past, preventing a relapse into the past -- in the name of the present, in the name of life -- for exerting every effort today in the name of the future, in the name of the present, in the name of life -- for exerting every effort today in the name of the future, in the name of a peaceful morrow for all nations.

The questions discussed at the meeting stir all nations and all peoples on earth. It is greatly to the credit of the meeting that it has provided, on behalf of millions of the socialist countries' Communists, clear and well-argumented answers to these questions.

What were those questions? Question No. 1 was: WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE PRESENT SITUATION, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CURRENT TENSION, WHICH IS FRAUGHT WITH THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR? This question is the subject of much discussion. The imperialist propaganda machine is trying to impress it on people that the blame lies with socialism, with the peoples fighting for their freedom, with the working people who are upholding their rights. In a word, it heaps all the blame on history, which is inexorably marching ahead along the road of progress.

The meeting furnished convincing proof that the blame for the present world tension lies not with socialism, not with freedom fighters, but with imperialism, with reactionaries, with those who want to reverse the march of history and bring back the domination of the forces of reaction, of social and national oppression.

"The danger to peace has increased," the communique says, "as a result of the policy pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism -- American imperialism, above all -- a policy of confrontation, military superiority, impingement on the independence and sovereignty of peoples, a policy of expansionism and coercion. The spurring on of the arms race by these circles is one of the main causes for the growing world tension and for increasing danger of nuclear war."

The meeting also discussed another problem which is now a subject of lively discussion in various public quarters: the problem of HOW TO TAKE THE WORDS ABOUT PEACE, ABOUT A READINESS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES, NOW BEING HEARD IN THE WEST TIME AND AGAIN. Not too long ago the U.S. President and other NATO leaders shouted from the roof tops that the "Empire of evil," i.e. Socialism, must be destroyed. Not only did they make such ludicrous demands in their speeches -- they embodied them in concrete military-strategic directives. And now, all of a sudden, they have switched to peace talk. What does this mean? Have the U.S.A. and NATO changed their policy? Have they thought better of it?

Drawing upon facts, the participants in the Prague forum have shown that nothing of this kind has happened, must unfortunately. Speaking in Prazskey Hrad, Gustav Husak pointed out that the tactics and methods of imperialism may vary, but its essence remains unchanged.

Representatives of the imperialist circles, of the present U.S. Administration above all, are now talking peace more and more often. This does not mean a change in their policy. It is meant to deceive the world. Despite all their protestations of "peaceableness," the U.S.A. and NATO are carrying on with their militarist policy, deploying their first-strike weapons in Western Europe, and pursuing their hegemonistic aims.

The delegations' statements, and the speech by Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and CC Secretary, contained numerous facts and arguments laying bare the perfidy of the current "peace-loving" declarations coming from the U.S. and NATO policy-makers. It was pointed out, in particular, that of late, the U.S.A. had switched from PLANNING steps to achieve military superiority to TAKING PRACTICAL ACTION towards the implementation of the programmes already adopted. The deployment of American missiles in Western Europe is a major, but by no means the only, link in a policy which is actually tantamount to a material preparation for a world war.

The Reagan Administration plans to complete a very significant quantitative -- and, importantly, QUALITATIVE -- stage of remarmament by the end of this decade. This is connected chiefly with the "star wars" plans i.e., with the spread of the arms race to outer space.

In pursuance of its imperialist policy, Washington interferes cynically in the internal affairs of sovereign states, attempts to suppress the revolutionary and liberation movements by sanctions, blockades and interventions, and resorts to state terrorism. "Power pressure" all along the line has become the chief tool with which it carries out its hegemonistic plans.

What can -- indeed must -- the socialist community do to oppose the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles? This is another question which has come in for lively discussion in the modern world. Sometimes one can hear even sincere peace supporters ask with a faint trace of doubt: BUT HAVEN'T THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS ALLIES TAKEN TOO TOUGH A LINE? Doesn't their firmness play into the hands of imperialism, of the Western "hawks"?

On this point, too, all eleven delegations agreed that the policy of the socialist countries, which combines a firm rebuff to the aggressive actions of imperialism with a constant readiness for a constructive solution of all outstanding international problems, is the SOLE CORRECT POLICY.

This policy has already brought substantial results. First of all, U.S. imperialism has not succeeded, and never will succeed, in changing the present balance of forces in the military-strategic sphere in its favour. Neither has it succeeded in snatching the foreign policy initiative away from our countries. In the United States itself, opposition to the policy of Washington's aggressive forces is growing. The public there is increasingly aware that its Administration's policy is weakening, rather than strengthening, U.S. security. More and more Americans are demanding an improvement in American-Soviet relations. The same process -- though in different forms -- is going on in Western Europe. There too, people are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that power politics and confrontation only serve to undermine the foundations of European peace. The opponents of confrontation, and those who insist on a return to detente, are taking ever more vigorous action everywhere. Incidentially, it is all this taken together that has compelled Washington to fall back on the peace phraseology mentioned above.

Everyone who really wants peace thinks highly of the firmness of socialism's constructive policy aimed at a practical solution of the outstanding problems by peaceful means, through negotiations. Socialism's view that none of these problems can be solved through war has in effect won worldwide support.

In their communique, the participants in the Prague meeting pointed out the following: "The realistic programme for safeguarding peace, worked out jointly by the socialist countries, indicates ways to ease the tense situation in the world which has arisen through the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles. The programme is geared towards reaching agreements capable of actually lowering the level of military confrontation, ruling out the use and threat of force in international relations, and preventing nuclear war. As is constantly underlined by their leaders, the socialist countries are ready for a constructive dialogue in the interests of peace and international security. They deem it important to ensure that the U.N. makes a greater contribution to the implementation of these objectives."

All the participants agreed that it is particularly important to give a thoroughly reasoned explanation of, and to translate into life, the initiatives put forward in the Prague political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states (January 5, 1983) the joint statement of the Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of socialist countries (June 28, 1983), the declaration of the economic summit conference of the CMEA member states on the maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation (June 14, 1984), and in other socialist countries' proposals aimed at providing suitable conditions for serious and businesslike negotiations on the limitation and reduction of armaments on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides, and for normalizing the international political climate. The meeting's participants stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's proposal to start negotiations as soon as possible on preventing the militarization of outer space, and gave it their full support.

The socialist countries' peace bids are attracting attention all over the world. Many people admit that, if put into practice, these ideas would make the situation on all continents much healthier. At the same time, another question is being asked: IS THERE ANY HOPE OF THIS AND OF DETENTE COMING BACK? ARE THE PREREQUISITES FOR THAT PRESENT? The meetings participants provided the answer to this question, too. They made it perfectly clear that, although there is no shortage of difficult problems in the world, the peoples, particularly the world's progressive forces, can, by their joint effort, change the course of events and solve the problems facing mankind.

The world socialist community is at the forefront of these progressive forces. The dangerous aggravation of the international situation today has lent special importance to the very existence of the socialist community and to the successes it has achieved. Without beating about the bush, had it not been for the might, unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, and for their military-strategic paritywith NATO, the world would have been very different today. It is precisely the might of socialism that is blocking imperialism's way to arbitrary rule.

Looking back at our times, when mankind has come so close to the brink of a nuclear war, historians of the future will probably see that socialism saved it from destruction and paved the way for its continuous progress and peaceful future. But socialism will be able to fulfil its mission only if it goes on marching ahead, scoring ever new achievements, and building up its economic and defence potential. It will be the salvation of the world only if the countries and parties of the socialist community are united, and if they pool their efforts towards common goals.

The delegations of the fraternal parties have pointed out that the decisions taken at the recent economic summit of the CMEA member states in Moscow open up new and favourable prospects for the accelerated economic progress of these countries and of the entire socialist community, for strengthening the might and enhancing the prestige of world socialism.

The consensus of opinion was that the Moscow summit demonstrated the increasing unity and solidarity of the CMEA states, and their determination to co-operate on an even broader scale with a view to expanding their national economies, accelerating scientific and technological progress and improving the working people's living standards. The basic guidelines on joint work in the long term, agreed upon by the leaders of the fraternal parties and states, pursue creative goals and are inseparably linked with these states' firm dedication to the cause of peace and international co-operation.

The CMEA economic summit reaffirmed that socialism had unlimited potential. At the Prague meeting, ways of realizing this potential on both the political and ideological planes were discussed. The conclusions reached provide a good solid base for further co-operation by the fraternal parties and states.

It goes without saying that the socialist countries are not the only force resolutely upholding the cause of peace. It was pointed out at the Prague forum that the Communists in socialist countries were prepared to work for peace in close contact with all Communist and Workers' parties, to carry on a broad dialogue and promote co-operation with Socialist and Social Democratic parties, with the anti-war and anti-missile movement, with various socio-political forces which prefer peaceful coexistence to confrontation and want a return to detente.

The participants in the meeting emphatically reaffirmed the socialist countries' solidarity with the non-aligned movement, with the peoples of developing countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for the right to free and independent development, for the right to change their lives along fair and democratic lines, to overcome their backwardness, and for the establishment of a new international economic order. They resolutely supported the struggle going on against the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the Middle East, Central America, the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, and declared their desire to see all hotbeds of tension and conflict stamped out.

As we speak of the Prague meeting, we keep using phrases like "in a spirit of unity," "in full accord." Does this mean that the statements made by its participants were all alike, without even a shade of difference between them? Not at all. There were nuances, but not of the kind the socialism's class enemies would like to see.

Imperialism is well aware of the fact that the socialist community is the chief obstacle in the way of its schemes. Hence the unceasing attempts to split the socialist countries, to set them against one another. Now the attempts to divide our countries into "good" and "bad," as the U.S. Vice-President George Bush put it (good and bad from Washington's point of view, of course), have become especially persistent. But these attempts are doomed to failure. Comradely co-operation, unity and combat solidarity, full equality and respect for each other are the characteristic features of relations inside the socialist community. This was reaffirmed in Prague.

So what nuances there were, meant something quite different from what our enemies would like to see. Each delegation, proceeding from common, co-ordinated conclusions and assessments, submitted for discussion problems, or aspects of problems, facing its own country. The Baltic and the Balkans, the situation in Central Europe and Southeast Asia -- all these and many other topics were raised and discussed, and the necessary conclusions drawn.

The socialist community is vast. It spreads from the Pacific to the Caribbean, from the Arctic to the warm southern seas. Socialism is variegated. Although a united whole, it observes and furthers the specific interests of each individual socialist country. And this is an important source of its strength.

The Prague meeting is over. Its participants departed, having extended their heartfelt gratitude to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, to its Central Committee for its hospitality and for the excellent organization of the meeting. Ahead lies much collective and individual work to implement the agreements reached -- work in the name of peace, in the name of life.

WEST CHARGED WITH LYING ABOUT CEMA PROGRESS

LD022218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- TASS observer Igor Yefimov writes:

It has become fashionable among certain Western propagandists to scrawl untruths about the CEMA. It would be futile to seek a crumb of truth in their scribbles. But it is not even the lies which astound. It is something else that is astounding: why they choose such a "field of battle" where they are guaranteed beforehand to fail. This is precisely how things stand in regard to the speculations about the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress being drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the recent summit level economic conference of the CEMA countries.

Dishonest "Sovietologists," commenting on the decision to develop such a program, want to see in this..."evidence of the catastrophic lagging behind" (!) of science in the socialist countries, which the CEMA members are now allegedly "trying to overcome." And, of course, the chief target of attacks is Soviet science, for which they foresee an unenviable future without Western help.

In short, there is no lack of arguments, but it would be naive to suppose that the assertions about the "lagging behind" of Soviet science and that of the other socialist countries occurred as a result of ignorance about the true situation. It is more likely the opposite -- they arise from an understanding of the possibilities of Soviet science. We will explain this thought in more detail.

The economic conference's decision on working out an integrated program means that CEMA countries will pursue coordinated and, in some spheres, unified, scientific-technical policies, meeting the demands of a new stage in socialist integration. Conditions are thereby created for a swift collective solution to the most important issues of scientific-technical and socio-economic development in socialist countries. This enables reliable provision to be made to ensure technical and economic invulnerability to the whims of the West.

This prospect does not at all please those forces hostile to socialism, and from this comes a reaction which, let us be explicit, is rather primitive: an attempt to sow doubt as to the possibility of the plans and to undermine the confidence of socialist states in their own powers.

These calculations are in vain! The countries of the socialist community have often proved that together they are able to solve the most complex tasks involved in developing scientific potential. And there is no doubt that the new integrated program will be collectively worked out and successfully implemented.

ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY'S 1983 REPORT PRAISES USSR

LD011919 Msocow TASS in English 1849 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 1 TASS -- An annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for 1983 has been circulated here. It is indicative of a large amount of work done by the agency last year in the field of peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy. The report notes the IAEA's considerable contribution to the implementation of national nuclear power development programmes in newly-independent countries, which gives an opportunity to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to develop their own energy resources, medicine and agriculture as well as to train national personnel.

The document points out that the number of states that have signed safeguards agreements with the IAEA grew in 1983. At present 159 such agreements concluded with 92 states are in effect. More than 500 nuclear plants were under the agency's control last year. The report points out that no deviations indicating a switch-over of nuclear material to military purposes were discovered during the fulfilment of the safeguards obligations. The start of the talks between the USSR and the IAEA on placing some Soviet peaceful-use nuclear plants under the agency's control is viewed in the report as a positive factor contribution to the growth of the agency's prestige.

The report gives data which are indicative of the growing role of nuclear power stations in the world production of electric power. Another 25 nuclear power stations went into operation in 1983, which led to an increase in their aggregate power up to 191 million kilowatts. Nuclear power stations now account for 12 per cent of the entire amount of electric power produced in the world.

'FRIENDSHIP-84' GAMES NOT ALTERNATIVE OLYMPICS

PM021057 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

[B.V. Pokarzhevskiy answer to reader's question under the rubric "People Say That ... But What Is the Truth of It?": "Open Competition at the 'Friendship 84' Championships"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Excerts] "Esteemed editor! At the moment Western radio stations are trying to convince public opinion that the 'Friendship-84' championships are so-called alternative contests organized by the socialist countries as a counterweight to the Olympic Games. It would be a good thing if you could write something about the aims of these championships in the newspaper. A. Tarabin, Moscow."

Boris Vasilyevich Pokarzhevskiy, secretary of the Moscow Gorispolkom, answers our reader's question: "We were looking forward to the Olympics. We were preparing for the games. All the athletes who intended to compete in Los Angeles put strength and nerve and enthusiasm into their preparations. It is not our fault that we were forced to refrain from participating in this year's Olympic Games. But it would, of course, be unjust if the tremendous effort put in by many countries' athletes was wasted. For this reason it was decided to hold the championships which have been named 'Friendship-84'. They will comprise contests in 28 sports disciplines and will be held in the sports arenas of 9 socialist countries. There can be no question of 'alternative 1984 Olympics' in this case. We abide strictly by the Olympic Charter, and therefore the majority of the competitions will be held after the completion of the Los Angeles games (and a number of them were held before they started). We have invited all who want to come -- both those taking part in the Olympics and those who have been deprived of that opportunity."

U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST REPORTED

LD030700 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 3 TASS -- An underground nuclear blast, the second over the past eight days, has been conducted in a proving ground in Nevada desert in the USA. As the United States Energy Department, which is in charge of developing, producing and testing nuclear weapons, said, the yield of the explosion was less than 20 kilotons.

It has been already the nineth nuclear test this year to be announced by the Energy Department.

PENTAGON NOTIFIES CONGRESS OF AID TO TURKEY

LD030849 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 3 TASS -- The Pentagon has officially notified the United States Congress about its intention to give assistance to Turkey in modernizing her armoured forces. It is planned to replace the 90mm guns with 105mm ones and install more powerful engines in 600 M-48 U.S.-made tanks, with which the Turkish Army is equipped.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION SEEKS MORE EL SAVADOR AID

LD022242 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- Commander of the U.S. southern military district General Gorman has called for a rise in U.S. military aid to El Salvador and build-up of American military presence there. Speaking at the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he insisted on the "need" of more than doubling the strength of the Pentagon advisers in El Salvador.

The White House now exerts strong pressure on Congress, seeking from it new military allocations to El Salvador -- 117 million dollars in addition to 126 million dollars already allocated for the current fiscal year.

The general was also proving the need for bigger American military support to Honduras which was turned by Washington into a springboard of aggression against Central American peoples. Besides, he made it clear that the Pentagon would welcome the granting of military aid to the Guatemalan regime.

The efforts of the high-placed Pentagon man provide an extra proof that the Reagan administration does not have any illusions as to "popularity" of the pro-American regimes in Central America and believes that the regimes can keep in power only with the help of bayonets. Therefore the Reagan administration seeks ever new millions dollars for its puppets.

MOSCOW NOTES 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF TONKIN INCIDENT

LD021444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 2 Aug 84

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by commentator Igor Charikov]

[Excerpts] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades. This week it is 20 years since the event that has gone down in history as the Tonkin incident took place.

This incident -- or to put it more accurately, provocation prepared and executed by Washington -- served as the pretext for the United States to unleash wide-scale aggression against Vietnam. The lessons of Washington's Tonkin adventure is the theme of our program today, in which commentator Leonid Krichevskiy, who worked for many years as a correspondent in Vietnam, is taking part.

[Krichevskiy] What did the Tonkin provocation cost the Vietnamese people? One of the U.S. generals frankly declared: We intend to bomb Vietnam into the Stone Age. Just so, neither more nor less. U.S. President Ronald Reagan was a zealous champion of so-called radical measures in Vietnam. He called for an invasion of North Vietnam by U.S. troops, a fierce increase in mass bombardments, and, if necessary, even the infliction of a nuclear strike. We can raze the whole country to the ground, the then Californian governor stated.

After all this, Reagan described the U.S. war in Vietnam as a noble cause. He described it as such in a speech in May this year during a ceremony for the burial of the remains of an unknown U.S. soldier at Arlington Cemetery in Washington.

[Charikov] Yes, for some time now it has been a praiseworthy thing in the United States to rehabilitate the aggression in Vietnam. What have you to say in connection with this policy?

[Krichevskiy] It started about 1982, when the U.S. mass media announced that the so-called Vietnam syndrome was already over. The Vietnam wounds, so they said, have started to heal, and therefore, they said, one can once again return to similar adventures. Attempts to even glorify American aggression in Vietnam began. Articles, books, and television programs poured forth as from a cornucopia, the meaning of which was all the same: America, you see, was defending its national interests, its security in Vietnam. The ends, therefore, justify the means, be they the most brutal means.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is today proceeding confidently along the path of socialist construction. Washington, however, is not used to taking account of the lessons of history. And although D-Day became a day of shame [as heard], the spearhead of American imperialist policy has more than once since then been turned against the peoples of various countries of the world, and assertions about defending peace and security have been reiterated. There was Grenada; there was Lebanon. Today the United States is expanding its military intervention in the affairs of sovereign Nicaragua. The U.S. Administration is openly declaring its intentions of imposing upon the rest of the world its own regime as the sole possible and obligatory one. That means secret operations against regimes to which Washington objects, as well as direct armed aggression and acts of genocide. That means new Song Mys. Is there really any guarantee that a new D-Day has not been worked out in minute detail for another country, and that the U.S. generals are not just seeking an excuse for starting aggression?

U.S. 'YEAR OF WORLD OCEAN' RESOLUTION DECRIED

LD312039 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- The U.S. Congress has passed a resolution proclaiming "year of the world ocean" beginning with July 1, 1984, V. Kotlyar, member of the Executive Committee of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association, says in IZVESTIYA today.

U.S. President Reagan, who delivered an address on the occasion, the author continues, has called upon the Americans to heighten their responsibility for the uses of the ocean resources and stressed the need for vigilance and efforts to preserve it for the succeeding generations.

It seems a reasonable statement by a responsible statesman showing concern for the future. But the fact is that in practice the policy of the Reagan administration on the world ocean is absolutely divorced from concern for the future generations, V. Kotlyar stresses. With regard to the world ocean, too, Washington tries to bypass international treaties, to pursue a policy of imperial diktat and unilaterally to seize control of raw materials' sources for the benefit of U.S.-controlled transnational corporations while ignoring the interests of both developing countries and its own allies. The use of the world ocean for aggressive military purposes determines the entire policy of the USA in that field.

Small wonder that Reagan did not even mention in his address the need to promote peace in the world ocean, the newspaper continues. The U.S. Administration believes that the Navy suits perhaps better than any other service of the Armed Forces for "global intimidation" and for "protecting U.S. vital interests" in various parts of the world, V. Kotlyar notes.

For the same reason President Reagan did not mention in his address the appeal of the 38th U.N. General Assembly session for beginning talks to limit naval activity, to limit and reduce naval armaments and to spread confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those parts of them through which the busiest sea lanes pass or in which conflicts are particularly likely.

It is amazing that higher responsibility for the use of the ocean resources is urged by the self-same administration which has made quite a few efforts to scuttle the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, V. Kotlyar points out. The United States opposed the convention, which has been signed now by 134 countries, while President Reagan called upon Western monopolies to develop a separate system for the mining of resources in deep-water parts of the oceans, a system enabling transnational corporations uncontrollably to extract resources from the seabed and ocean floor.

One of the main reasons behind the U.S. decision to proclaim "year of the world ocean" precisely now is Washington's desire to break out of that isolation on questions of using the world ocean into which the USA has been led by Reagan's policy, the Soviet scholar says in conclusion.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON USSR-U.S. SOCIETY MEETING

LD021547 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- Expanding contacts between citizens of the two countries and serious dialogues that can further mutual understanding are vital given the current period of tense relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, says a joint statement of the participants in the second meeting between citizens of the USSR and the USA on problems of Soviet-U.S. relations and disarmament. The document was adopted at the closing session of the meeting today.

The meeting was part of an ongoing dialogue jointly sponsored by the USSR-USA Society, the USA and Canada Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Institute for Policy Studies of Washington, D.C.

The statement points out that the discussions were carried out in plenary sessions and in working groups on immediate steps to reverse the arms race, on developments in Europe and in the Third World and Soviet-U.S. approaches toward common security and general disarmament problems.

The participants in the meeting found the exchange of views constructive and useful. There was substantial agreement on both sides on the need to develop a common security agenda, encompassing short-term arms control measures such as a mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of all nuclear weapons -- as part of a general disarmament program, the joint statement stresses.

The discussions also disclosed some differences in the delegations' perspectives and estimations, such as different interpretations of the human rights issue. The participants agreed on the need to continue a substantive dialogue on how to break the cycle of the arms race and to build better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the joint statement says.

Academician on Dialogue

LD021929 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- The main idea which we unanimously support is the need to prevent nuclear catastrophe and safeguard peace, Academician Nikolay Blokhin, president of the "USSR-USA" Society said today at the closure of the second meeting of representatives of the public of the USSR and the USA on problems of Soviet-American relations and disarmament. The meeting was held in Moscow's Friendship House from July 30 to August 2.

Nikolay Blokhin expressed satisfaction with the Soviet-American dialogue that was held in Moscow. We have a lot of views in common, the academician said. This is above all the awareness of the danger of nuclear war. The need to press for the banning of nuclear weapons and for universal disarmament stems from this.

A nuclear war means destruction of cities and perishing of people. It is impossible to win such a war. The forces that try to prove that war is acceptable and speak about a possibility of waging a "limited war" were condemned at the meeting.

The participants in the dialogue spoke unanimously about the need to end the arms race, prevent the militarisation of space. We have a common view on these questions, Nikolay Blokhin stressed. We are representatives of countries with different social systems, therefore, certain differences of opinion between us are natural. But on many questions those of paramount importance, we have similar views. This refers, specifically, to the programme of actions of the public aimed at the ensurance of mutual security, at the quest of such roads to general disarmament as arms control and reciprocal freezing of the production, tests and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons under appropriate control.

There is no doubt that such meetings are of great importance and will be promoting the prevention of nuclear danger. Academician Blokhin pointed to the friendly nature of the conversations held in Moscow and stressed that they helped the participants in the dialogue to understand each other better.

U.S., PRC SIGN AEROSPACE COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD021655 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- News agencies reported the signing in Beijing of the programme of U.S.-Chinese cooperation in the field of the aerospace industry.

News agencies point out that Beijing showed interest in the purchase or joint production with U.S. companies of passenger planes, helicopters, navigational equipment, and airfield facilities.

UK-PRC HONG KONG NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

LD021416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, has completed his working visit to China. According to XINHUA, he was received by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the PRC Central Military Command; and had talks with Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs. At the center of these talks was the issue of Hong Kong's future. Both countries agreed to create a Chinese-British communications group to conduct mutual consultations.

AFONIN ON U.S. MILITARY, NUCLEAR POLICY

OW020737 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[By commentator Yuriy Afonin]

[Text] Listeners, a book entitled "Whence the Threat to Peace" has entered its third edition in the Soviet Union. In this connection, commentator Yuriy Afonin writes the following commentary headlined "Nuclear Tentacles":

The book entitled "Whence the Threat to Peace" terms U.S. military bases scattered around the world "huge nuclear tentacles." It also points out that the network of these military bases and facilities is constantly being expanded to new areas, particularly those adjacent to the Soviet Union, and that this network is aimed at creating a great, extensive threat to the Soviet Union.

In its global system of military bases -- footholds for aggression -- the United States assigns a significant role to the Far East, where imperialism forms the "eastern front" in its struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is quite evident from the fact that of 340 large U.S. bases overseas, 84 or roughly one-fourth are located in the Far East -- 40 in South Korea, 32 in Japan, and 11 in the Philippines.

These military bases in the Far East are vital to the U.S.' military presence in Asia and Pacific region. They play a major role in the Pentagon's aggressive Pacific strategy. For example, Yokosuka is a major base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet; Kadena Airbase in Okinawa is regularly used by planes from U.S. Air Force strategic units; and U.S. Marines are also stationed in Okinawa as part of the Rapid Deployment Force.

U.S. military authorities have been consolidating U.S. bases in Japan, working at full speed to prepare for a planned deployment of two F-16 fighter-bomber units at Misawa Base. These fighter-bombers are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. In addition, Sasebo has turned into a base for combat and patrol submarines.

Washington has much more advanced military plans which it plans to carry out in Japan. Still considering the U.S. military bases in Japan insufficient, the Pentagon wants to transform the whole of Japan into a nuclear missile base directed against the Soviet Union. U.S. military authorities -- in carrying out this aim -- are taking advantage of the Nakasone government's policy of readily turning Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

Washington thinks that the first step toward this objective is to increase the number of visits by U.S. naval vessels to Japanese ports. In fact, the visits to Japan by U.S. aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines have become increasingly frequent since last year. The probability of the introduction of nuclear weapons to Japan has already been quite large, but it will further increase with the ongoing equipping of the U.S. Pacific Fleet with Tomahawk cruise missiles.

In this context, it is no accident that the Japanese Government has recently stated that it has no desire to make the three nonnuclear principles -- not possessing, producing, or bringing in nuclear arms -- a law. In short, the three nonnuclear principles have now been totally and openly trampled underfoot despite their support by the majority of the Japanese people.

The United Stated dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 39 years ago. Today, it is maneuvering to turn Japan into a base for nuclear attacks against other countries by legalizing nuclear arms deployment in Japan. This truly is an insult to the souls of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki victims.

The adventurist U.S. policy, which poses the threat of nuclear war, has evoked strong protests in Japan and many other countries. This has been proved by the growing Japanese antinuclear movement that demands that the appearance of U.S. nuclear missiles in Japan not be allowed, provocative visits to Japanese ports by U.S. naval vessels be halted, the Japan-U.S. military alliance be abolished, and U.S. military bases in Japan be withdrawn.

U.S. AIR FORCE USES JAPANESE CIVIL AIRPORTS

LD030659 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 3 TASS -- Japan's civil airports are used by the Pentagon in carrying out exercises of the U.S. Air Force planes based on the Japanese Isles According to a report in the newspaper MAINICHI, pilots from the U.S. Iwakuni Air-Force base regularly touch down in the airport in Matsuyama, which is designed to service passenger airliners. This, the newspaper stresses, is a crude violation of the Japanese-American agreement on the status of the U.S. troops deployed in the territory of Japan.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR KATORI ARRIVES 2 AUG

LD021650 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- Yasue Katori, ambassador of Japan, arrived in Moscow today.

KIM IL-SONG DECORATES SOVIET WAR VETERAN

LD030959 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received in his residence Soviet citizen Yakov Novichenko, a soldier-internationalist who took part in the fighting during the liberation of Korea from Japanese militarists. Kim Il-song presented to Yakov Novichenko the highest state decorations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for his feat of valor of March 1, 1946, and for his part in the internationalist assistance to the Korean people.

During the conversation, Kim Il-song touched on Korean-Soviet relations. He expressed satisfaction at the results of his recent visit to the Soviet Union. He described his talks with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as "successful and useful." Kim Il-song underlined that he returned home from the U.S.S.R. with the conviction to work toward strengthening Korean-Soviet friendship. We proceed from the premise, he said, that friendship between our parties and nations should be eternal.

The Korean leader expressed satisfaction at the fact that Yakov Novichenko will take part in the celebrations of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

PAPER ON DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM021533 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Komsomol's Guests"]

[Text] A League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea delegation headed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 18 to 25 July at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The delegation members were received at the Komsomol Central Committee. During a talk which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, informed the Korean comrades about the activity of the Lenin Komsomol in the communist education of the rising generation and the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 19th Komsomol Congress, and about the tasks facing Komsomol organizations in light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and on Boosting Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." The guests were also informed of young Soviet men's and women's participation in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism and for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

In turn, the Korean delegation head described the work of the DPRK Youth League in implementing the decisions of the 6th Workers Party of Korea Congress and the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the main tasks currently facing the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. He expressed thanks to the Soviet young people who are actively supporting the Korean people's struggle for their motherland's peaceful democratic unification.

During the talk there was also a discussion of questions of bilateral cooperation. Komsomol Central Committee Secretary Yu. Dergausov also took part in the talk.

IZVESTIYA CITES BAKHTAR ON U.S. FUNDING OF REBELS

PM011135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "United States-Afghanistan: Subsidizing Bandits"]

[Text] Kabul, 31 Jul -- Washington's demagogues are holding forth about "human rights," trying to teach other how to live, and, simultaneously trying to impose their standards of public and social order on the entire world while openly flouting the generally accepted norms of international law, a BAKHTAR commentary writes.

An example of this U.S. policy was provided by the recent decision of the House Appropriations Committee to secretly allocate an additional $50 million for arming Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

From the viewpoint of international law, the agency notes, the allocation of considerable funds for equipping bandit formations and organizing their subversive activity against a sovereign state is the most flagrant violation of the norms of interstate relations. By their decision to allocate large new sums for the continuation of the undeclared war against an independent state and UN member, the U.S. legislators have reaffirmed that, as far as they are concerned, "human rights" arguments are nothing but a means of achieving their political goals.

The Afghan counterrevolution was recently dealt a mighty blow and the United States, forgetting "human rights" and the norms of decency, rushed to help its puppets. However, no amount of millions can halt the continued development of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, BAKHTAR stresses.

KABUL NEW TIMES CITES U.S., IRANIAN AID TO REBELS

LD021341 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 2 TASS — It is for several years now that the American Administration, trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has been circulating all kind of false stories on the alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. These stories have been exposed more than once by American, British, Canadian, and Australian experts as well as representatives of a number of international organizations, including the U.N. special commission established at the suggestion of the USA itself, says the KABUL NEW TIMES.

But contrary to facts and logic, the newspaper says, such American insinuations have been supported lately by certain Iranian officials and mass media. Why? Because such actions tend to sow discord and distrust in the region and are used as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. What is more, certain circles encourage Afghan counter-revolutionaries to use chemical weapons so as to be able to shift the blame for such barbarous actions to the Soviet Union and the Afghan Armed Forces. But facts point to the contrary. As a result of recent operations against counter-revolutionary gangs in Herat Province, various types of American chemical weapons, including tear-gas shells and chemical grenades, were confiscated from the cutthroats who had penetrated into Afghanistan from Iranian territory.

Iran should give serious thought to the question as to who uses chemical weapons on Afghan soil and where these weapons come from. There is ample evidence to show that these weapons are of American make, the KABUL NEW TIMES stresses in conclusion.

IORDANSKIY VIEWS SITUATION IN DRA SOUTH

PM020915 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 31, 27 Jul-2 Aug 84 (Signed to Press 26 Jul 84) pp 12-13

[Vladimir Iordanskiy reportage: "People's Courage, Army's Strength"]

[Excerpts] Kabul-Qandahar-Moscow -- The Afghan people are courageously defending the gains of the April Revolution. The U.S. authorities openly talk about supporting the gangs and terrorist groups being infiltrated onto Afghan soil from Pakistan and Iran. It is on them that Washington and its accomplices gamble in the war against Afghanistan, but the DRA Armed Forces, with the support of broad sections of the population, are dealing crushing blows to the imperialist agents.

The desert extends beyond Lashkar Gah, the center of Helmand Province, toward the border with Pakistan. In the spring poppies and tulips burst out among the stones, but the festival of nature is brief in these places. In the summer only irrigated fields and gardens are not parched by the sun.

The traces of man are preserved for a long time on the bare, denuded land. Lifeless and uninhabited places might seem to be all around, but hundreds of trails and paths can be clearly seen from the helicopter window, running in all directions and crossing or joining up with each other. Black rags of tents lie scattered in places on the brown plain, and around them are flocks of sheep being driven by Pashto nomads to summer pastures in the mountains. A camel caravan moves slowly along the trail.

The web of roads linking the two countries -- Afghanistan and Pakistan -- has been woven by history. People's traces preserved by the desert are its mute story of the peaceful, friendly relations which have existed between these countries.

But there are also other reminders on the surface of the plain. From an altitude of 2 km at which the helicopter flies it is impossible not to notice the burned-out shell of a truck, a devastated building, and shell craters. These are the traces of war.

Detachments armed to the teeth make their way onto Afghan territory at night. Camels follow remote trails with Italian mines, American recoilless guns, and Chinese carbines. The beams of powerful searchlights blazing beneath the fuselages of helicopters pick out the small, perplexed figures of drovers huddling close to the ground. But they sometimes grab at weapons, and then a brief, heated skirmish flares up in the desert.

"The Afghan-Pakistani border extends for more than 800 km in our 'south' zone alone," I was told at the headquarters of the Afghan troops stationed in three southern Afghan provinces -- Helmand, Qandahar, and Zabol. "It crosses mountains and deserts. It has historically evolved in such a way that the populations living on both sides of it are linked by economic and trade relations, and frequently also by blood ties. We would like the border regions to remain peaceful, but we have no choice. Imperialism imposes war on our country, and it is our duty to counter a blow with another blow."

The CIA Gives Money and Weapons

Before traveling south, I met with General Faruq Yaqubi, first deputy chairman of the State Information Service. He received me in his office on the second floor of a modern building surrounded by a park. The window from which one could see the garden was covered by a thick curtain.

There was one central theme during our conversation; namely the constant repetition in the propaganda war that imperialism's ideological centers are waging against Afghanistan and against the socialist countries allied with it, of the allegation that the dushman gangs express the people's "true" will when they oppose revolutionary power.

The general spoke about these fabrications with venomous sarcasm.

"The gangs of raiders," he said, "are not only fed but also trained by imperialism. You will note how another high-ranking guest immediately travels to Pakistan from the West to encourage the dushmans as soon as they suffer a serious defeat. You probably remember the arrival of Brzezinski, U.S. President Carter's adviser for national security affairs? He almost swore to the dushmans that he himself was ready to join their ranks. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, and U.S. Vice President G. Bush have recently been to the Pakistani-Afghan border. They have appeared each time their agents suffered a major defeat and promised them weapons and money."

Money above all, Yaqubi noted caustically, alluding to the well-known venality of the bandit grouping leaders.

In reply to my question the general said that he knew about the customs reigning among the dushmans in Pakistan. He emphasized that some of their leaders had links with the CIA even under the monarchic regime.

"American intelligence," he said, "was playing a complex game in Afghanistan. The CIA reported information on the revolutionary underground to the court and supported the most reactionary trends in the royal regime's policy. At the same time the Americans were establishing ties with extreme right-wing circles. Their interest was especially aroused by the fanatics of the 'Muslim Brotherhood' organization."

Faruq Yaqubi recalled that one of the leaders of the "Muslim Brotherhood" -- Gulbuddin Hekmatyar -- organized a conspiracy against the government, which struck him as too left-wing, back in 1976. Following the failure of his adventure, he took refuge in Pakistan, where he set up the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan." This grouping now unites the worst enemies of the Afghan people.

Hekmatyar's rival -- Burhanuddin Rabbani -- also emerged from the "Muslim Brotherhood." In the past he was a professor of theology at Kabul University. A large landowner, owning estates in Kabul and Badakhshan Provinces, Rabbani was always known for the fanatical, reactionary nature of his convictions. This Islamic zealot and vehement defender of Muslim spiritual values nevertheless did not disdain from receiving money from Israel.

The general fell silent and pensively leafed through the documents lying in front of him.

"Only a liar could speak of these traitors as expressing the people's interests. They are long-standing American agents, and apart from their own interests, the only ones they really defend are American ones," he angrily said.

"What is more," the general continued, developing his thought after a brief pause, "the methods to which the dushmans resort are alien to our people's traditions and culture. In the countryside the mullah and teacher always commanded the greatest respect. Very frequently the modest village school was jointly constructed, and the necessary money was put up by all the peasants. But the dushmans have killed -- often brutally -- hundreds of mullahs and teachers. Why? Because the peasants heeded their voice when they advised them to support the people's power."

Yaqubi showed me a pile of photographs. They were pictures of burned schools and mosques and murdered patriots. They were monstrous evidence of senseless barbarity and inhuman cruelty. Showing me the photos, the general reminded me that several years ago agents infiltrated from abroad had poisoned water and food in a number of Kabul high schools.

"When we hear today of an explosion during a service in a mosque or of a bomb in a movie theater, we know that this is the work of the same hand that added poison to children's food," my interlocutor said with an angry gleam in his eyes.

I learned from the materials handed to me at the State Information Service that approximately 50 counterrevolutionary groupings are based on Pakistani territory. The Americans try to get them to display at least a semblance of unity, but the leaders' mutual hatred and their rivalry for American handouts are so great that they live like spiders in a jar. There are frequent bloody clashes between individual groupings. An event of the last few days was cited as an example: When the Afghan Army was routing the gangs of the local leader Ahmad Shah Mas'ud in the Panjsher Valley, a large detachment hastened to his assistance from the neighboring province, but it was intercepted and destroyed on the way by dushmans of Hekmatyar's organization.

"Disagreements have intensified particularly of late in the counterrevolutionary camp," the general remarked. "It is clearly not just a matter of the leaders' mutual hostility. The revolution is winning victory after victory, and ever greater confusion is reigning among the dushmans."

"Is it true that American advisers are trying to rally the counterrevolution around the figure of Zahir Shah, the former king of Afghanistan?"

"That is true," Faruq Yaqubi replied. "But he is unacceptable to many emigre leaders. They cannot help realizing that a former king belongs not just to yesterday but to the day before yesterday. It is impossible to bring him back."

Our conversation was drawing to a close, and I posed the last question:

"Have there been any changes recently in the dushmans' sentiments?"

The general had evidently already been pondering that question. In his opinion many gangs, encountering a crushing rebuff from the army and the people, and surrounded by growing hostility, are sliding toward ordinary criminal activity. At the same time there are increasing doubts among ordinary dushmans and even among the gang leaders operating in the country, who therefore know the sentiments of ordinary people. A considerable number of them are laying down their arms. They are beginning to realize the doomed nature of their cause.

Dushmans Forced To Change Tactics

My trip to Qandahar enabled me to see some of the processes of which Gen Yaqubi had spoken. While there, I repeatedly recalled the thoughts he had expressed.

"Qandahar is the republic's southern outpost," Lieutenant General Akim, PDPA Central Committee representative in the "South Zone," told me. "It is only 102 km from here to Pakistan. Our enemies would very much like to sow discord here and strike at the people's power. But there arms are too short."

I was told at the governor's office that the city trades with Pakistan and India. From here goods go to Kabul in the north and Herat in the west. I learned that the prices of foodstuffs here are 20-30 percent lower than in Kabul.

"We receive wheat and rice from Pakistan, while we sell vegetables, fruit, and livestock there," I was told at the governor's office. It was pointed out not without pride that the living standards of the Qandahar populations are higher than in neighboring Pakistan's Peshawar.

Murtaza Kayvan, secretary of the PDPA city committee, is actually a doctor skilled in therapeutics. Even today he endeavors not to neglect his medical practice, but almost all his time is taken up with party work. It is already more than 2 years since Kayvan came to Qandahar. In his opinion, appreciable changes for the better have occurred in people's sentiments and in the situation during these years.

"Ordinary people -- artisans, traders, peasants in neighboring villages, workers -- have come to believe in the revolution," the city committee secretary pointed out.

He spoke about the work of the city party organization, which numbers approximately 1,500 people. The main thing, the secretary emphasized, is that they all have great personal authority and their opinion is heeded. People turn to the party when any urgent question has to be resolved.

"Sometimes people also come to us for protection," Murtaza Kayvan said. "This year people have already come repeatedly to me from distant villages and asked that an army or militia detachment be sent to liquidate dushman gangs."

When Kayvan started working in Qandahar Province, four out of nine districts and two regions were under dushman control. Now only one district center lacks a party organization. Peasants arriving in Qandahar say that the dushman's forces are growing weaker.

The city committee secretary's observations were confirmed during other meetings.

The State Information Service's representative in Qandahar was a young, vigorous man. Smart and with attentive dark eyes in a thin, delicate face, he said that the dushmans have been forced to change their tactics. They are switching from open actions to underhand sallies and are trying to develop propaganda work more widely. In particular, they are disseminating their leaders' speeches on cassettes.

"There has been an appreciable drop in the number of crimes committed by bandits. Of course, this is not a result of a change of mind on the dushmans' part. No, they are simply scared and perplexed," a state security officer said in explaining the situation in the province to me.

Active Assistance From the Population

I asked him how frequently the dushmans give up their struggle. He smiled and suggested that I myself see one of them, who has returned to normal life.

Approximately an hour elapsed. We continued talking while waiting. But finally there was a knock on the office door, and a young man appeared on the threshold in a dandy Pashto costume -- an ample blue shirt and wide trousers made from the same light fabric. He greeted us. The officer invited him to sit closer.

The youth's name was Abdulkhaleq. He was 21 years old. In reply to my question he said that his father was a zamindar -- a rich landowner. While still in secondary school, he had knocked together a group from among his coevals. At first they chiefly engaged in distributing leaflets, but later his father gave him a letter for one of the most important emigre leaders -- Gilani -- and sent him off with that letter to the Pakistani city of Quetta.

The purpose of the trip was to obtain weapons and ammunition and forward them to Qnadahar. Gilani warmly welcomed the son of his old friend and helped him make the necessary contacts in Quetta. After spending approximately 1 month in Pakistan, Abdulkhaleq returned home with a load of arms.

"Did you make any other trips to Pakistan?"

"Yes. I have also been to Peshawar, where the main centers of the emigre organizations are located."

Abdulkhaleq said he had spent some time in military camps, but he spoke about this with obvious, yet quite understandable, reluctance. He maintained that upon returning home he had not participated in killings of patriots or committed acts of terrorism. He even turned pale with emotion. According to him, the group which he headed only engaged in propaganda and in extorting money from the population.

Abdulkhaleq's father also knocked together a gang, only a considerably larger one. It is now in Pakistan, where it is recovering from Afghan Army strikes.

"But why did you lay down your arms and side with the people's power?" I asked.

"We were told that Islam was in danger. But I am now convinced that that was a lie. People are turning away from the dushmans. Moreover, my mother and sisters live here. And I myself want to study."

Time will show how strong the former dushman's decision is. But his thoughts largely reflect the doubts of a section of young people who were deceived by false propaganda and are seeking the way back to the people, from whom they broke away.

I made Lt Gen Hakim's acquaintance on the aircraft flying to Qnadahar. His cordial hospitality opened all doors to me in that city. The general also found the time for a long talk.

"The successes of our weapons are the means which are assisting us in opening the dushmans' eyes," the general said with a slight smile when I shared my impressions from my meetings with him. "You will note," he continued, "that a sense of impotence is growing stronger among the dushmans."

Unfolding a map on his writing table, Comrade Hakim showed me where recent fighting had taken place. On 25 April gangs were routed in the Jaldak and Shah Juy Districts, Zabol Province, and rich trophies were captured. At the end of May a major operation was carried out in Helmand Province, not far from Lashkar Gah. Approximately 500 dushmans were killed, and the leader of one of the gangs was captured.

"We would not have achieved that success but for the assistance of the population. The peasants informed us of all the dushmans' movements and all their secret refuges," the general said, explaining the defeat of detachments infiltrated from abroad.

Qandahar has lived through many difficult days. The traces of fighting on its outskirts remind you of them. Gen Hakim also warned against excessive optimism. He recalled that the United States is supplying gangs with modern weapons and inciting their malicious hatred in every possible way for the transformations taking place in Afghanistan.

"The enemy is secretive, savage, and cunning," the general repeated insistently. "It would be dangerous to underestimate him. True," he added, "American weapons increasingly frequently do not stay long in the dushmans' detachments but are handed over by them to government troops. In general, the situation is changing for the better," Gen Hakim said at the conclusion of our conversation.

Gen Hakim based his conclusions on the experience of the three provinces forming the "South" zone -- Helmand, Qandahar, and Zabol. Major General Muhammed Nabi Azimi, the Republic's first deputy defense minister, knew the state of affairs throughout the country. Nevertheless, their assessments coincided.

According to Gen Azimi, imperialism is suffering one major failure after another in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. He pointed out that the Afghan Army's successes have been conditional on several factors. Above all, the Army's nature has changed in recent years. It has truly become a people's army, one expressing the people's national liberation aspirations. The fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, which has assisted in training Afghan combat officer cadres and helped with modern arms, is of tremendous significance, the general emphasized.

"The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Babrak Karmal personally devote constant attention to strengthening our armed forces," the deputy defense minister said.

In the general's opinion, the army has acquired rich combat experience because of the war imperialism has imposed on Afghanistan and is now capable of resolving the most complex tasks. The operation conducted in the Panjsher Valley may serve as an example.

"Why precisely was that region chosen for a strike against the counterrevolution?" I asked.

Gen Azimi remarked that the Panjsher Valley is of considerable strategic significance. It is linked with approximately 10 provinces via mountain gorges that are difficult to control, and it has approaches to the important highway that goes over the Salang mountain pass. According to military intelligence, the dushmans used the mountain valley to create arms and ammunition depots in the caves there. In addition, the valley is renowned for its deposits of precious stones. The bandits plundered them, sending abroad the stones they seized.

"The operation began with an airborne landing," the general related. "The passes and some peaks where the dushmans had created combat points were blocked. Surprise enabled us to avoid large losses. We advanced, encountering practically no resistance. On the contrary, the bandits suffered huge losses of both manpower and hardware."

Lieutenant Colonel Imamuddin, chief of the Defense Ministry's Operations Directorate, who was present at our talk, handed the deputy minister a preliminary summary of the arms captured in the valley. The trophies included 4 recoilles guns, 33 grenade launchers, 9 antiaircraft machineguns, and more than 2,000 antitank mines. Many more arms were destroyed.

"How do you evaluate the political result of liquidating the dushman's nest in Panjsher?" I asked.

Rout of a Snake's Nest

"The operation," the general replied, "had great political resonance. It raised our fighters' morale and disheartened the enemy still more. Many dushman detachments are in touch with government and army representatives and are inquiring about possible surrender terms. We have once again proved that the revolution is invincible, and the enemy will be defeated."

"What is the present situation in the valley?"

"I think it would be best for you to assess it for yourself on the spot."

And, drawing himself up to his entire, considerable height, the general wished me a good journey to Panjsher.

The helicopter flight to the valley's administrative center -- the village of Rokhah -- takes less than an hour. First the helicopter crosses the green Charikar Valley with its endless orchards and then deep into a narrow fissure between two ranges. The helicopter flies for several minutes, following the course of the river and finally bursts into the valley and lands among mulberry and walnut trees on a small dusty area. This is Rokhah.

It is a small village, but it probably took people centuries to firmly establish themselves in these places. The tiny barley and wheat fields have been laid out on earth brought up from below, from the river banks. They are reinforced by low stone walls. Orchards also rise in steps up the mountainside from the river. There is not even the smallest plot of uncultivated land. The two- and three-story flat-roofed houses with inner courtyards are built of stone and adobe bricks. Frequently a stream babbles through the yard. On a hot day it brings the freshness of mountain air from the distant peaks.

A conference was taking place when I flew into Rokhah. The governor of the province, representatives of other local authorities, and Afghan Army officers were participating in it. They were discussing how to organize a supply of food for the population, ensure order and security in the mountain villages, and open schools. Young people had come to Rokhah from Kabul to participate in reconstruction work. They first of all needed to be shown where to apply their efforts, and were supplied with the necessary materials. All questions were quickly and promptly resolved. The district chief briefly and laconically described how roads were being repaired and cleared of mines and reported that construction materials had been received to reconstruct buildings which had suffered during the fighting. Stores selling basic necessities have been opened in Rokhah and Anava. Engineer Sardar Mohammed, who had come from Kabul, reported that he was completing the repair of a diesel power plant. It would be commissioned in a day or two. A local schoolteacher said that more and more pupils are attending lessons every day. Old people have returned from the refuges where they went to escape the fighting. They say that their sons will come down from the mountains soon.

Anava is not far from Rokhah. The fighting ended quite recently there, and the village is shrouded in a guarded, dead silence behind tall adobe huts. A winding, rutted road leads through the village to the mountain, past terraces of fields and orchards. Children gather cherries which have fallen from the trees, and mulberries.

"The peasants are rather afraid to go into the fields," the officer accompanying me explained. "The dushmans have mined everything. Until the sappers have combed the environs, it is impossible to even harvest the ripening grain crops."

The school has already reopened in Anava. Its only teacher, who is also the village mullah, said that, even the youngest children were forced to engage in military training while the dushmans were lording it in the valley.

Aziz Ur-Rahman has spent the past 2 years in Anava. He is a party member and heads the PDPA primary organization which was recently revived there. Recalling what the dushmans had done in these places, Aziz went pale with anger. Their leaders created an atmosphere of terror in the valley; everyone who ventured to speak disrespectfully about the prevailing usages was cruelly punished.

Religious and nationalist feelings were worked up both in the gangs and among the population. Foreign advisers were constantly coming there, and weapons arrived from Pakistan.

"People still do not dare believe that the dushmans' time is past," Ur-Rakhmun said. "But they need time to straighten their backs, still half-bent according to the old custom, and look freely around them."

The Afghan Army is continuing to strengthen its positions in Panjsher. There is information that some of the bandits who have escaped retribution are taking refuge in the surrounding mountains and reckon on returning to the valley if the government troops are withdrawn. But these are empty hopes. On the contrary, major new operations to liquidate the dushmans lie ahead.

Mount Sheykh-sang rises up on the outskirts of Kabul. Its slopes have been planted with young pine trees, and a cemetery lies on the summit. Here those who have given their lives to defend the revolution are buried.

According to the local custom, a pole with a flag is set up on a hero's grave. Red, black, and green flags flap noisily in the wind. Previously a grave was marked just by a stone slab, but recently relatives have more and more frequently been placing a photograph on the stone of the serviceman who fell in battle. How young they are, these courageous sons of the Afghan people!

All of Kabul is clearly visible from here, from the mountain summit. Below is the Maiwand, as straight as an arrow. The river glimmers. Mosque minarets and the silhouettes of new apartment blocks are blurred by the gray haze. The people who have found eternal rest here struggled for the peace and prosperity of this city and their entire homeland.

A new generation of patriots has risen to defend the revolution. It will complete the cause of its dead fathers and elder brothers.

G. USTINOV ON CAMPAIGN TO CLEAR PANJSHER VALLEY

PM030955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch under the rubric "Afghanistan: Reportages from Panjsher": "In the Den of the Five Lions"]

[Text] Panjsher, Kabul -- It was over. They were at the prescribed altitude of 4,800 meters. The ascent to the top of Parandeh was over. Another peak scaled -- and there are many of them here in Panjsher, in the mountains of the Five Lions. Every kilometer is like climbing a staircase to the 330th floor with no steps. And you climb it heavy-laden, carrying a submachinegun, a cartridge pouch, grenades, a pack, and ammunition... some 20-30 kg of soldier's kit. Sharp rocks, treacherous glaciers, and even more treacherous footpaths trodden by caravans of merchants and smugglers in decades and centuries gone by. They are easier to climb than going through virgin mountain. But watch out: there could be a mine under very rock, every muddy track, or harmless moss-covered hummock.

Panjsher is crammed with mines. The retreating dushmans have left them everywhere. On the main highway running through the 100 km-long Panjsher Valley, on mountain sides, in deserted caves and gorges, and at abandoned weapons and food dumps. The dushmans have turned peasants' grain fields into minefields. Mines made in Pakistan, the United States, China, Italy, Britain, and West Germany, antitank mines, antipersonnel mines disguised as part of the road surface or hidden in rusty cans, and plastic mines which are difficult to detect with conventional minesweepers. This is why the subunit was climbing Parandeh so slowly. The sappers who had gone on ahead were preventing any haste.

"Halt!" the long-awaited command was heard. The commander designated some sentries and the rest, with relief, removed the heavy loads from their tired shoulders, took off their sweat-soaked tunics and undershirts, and carefully removed their leaden boots. This state of complete peace and happy relaxation lasted for 15 minutes, and then it was back to work again. Dry grass had to be found for a camp fire to prepare supper. This would not be easy here, at such an altitude. However, there were still some surplus signal flares in stock. One set burns long enough to heat up a can of stew and brew some tea. You have to find water for this tea. You have to know how to look after clothing and footwear -- they wear out in the mountains in next to no time. The helicopters will come tomorrow and you can send a request for everything you need: you cannot cross the rocks barefoot...

Faster, faster! The camp fires have to be out before dusk. By no means have all the dushmans had time to get away. Some are hiding, singly or in small groups, in mountain caves and shelters. A face lit by the glow of a fire is an easy target.

Night time. A deep, dead silence. The air from the eternal glaciers gets colder. Sergeant Petr Zinchenko, wrapped in a cloak, was fast asleep. He was dreaming of his native Kiev, the banks of the Dnieper with their golden sand, and the warm caressing water. Lieutenant Sadyk Khadzhimatov, aged 23, from Ashkhabad was sleeping peacefully next to him. Captain Petr Voropay, the subunit's deputy commander, political affairs, who previously served in the Crimea, settled down nearby... The next day it would be back to work again, combing in depth the countless caves, paths, and crevasses of Parandeh. At the regiment's command center in the valley they would have to be able to report with a clear conscience that they had done everything possible to render the dushmans' mines harmless in their particular area.

On the map the Panjsher Valley looks like a saber slash cutting through the DRA's main highway from the northern border to Kabul. There are no railroads in Afghanistan and virtually all freight, be it state or private, is transported by truck. Normal economic life in the Republic is greatly determined by uninterrupted movement along the highway linking the Afghan ports on the Amu Darya with the country's capital... The valley itself is of considerable value. The land along the banks of the Panjsher River is fertile. The vegetables, fruit, and greenery grown by local peasants are traditionally supplied to the Kabul bazaars.

Ahmad Shah Mas'ud, the uncrowned princeling and "general" of the counterrevolution, had been committing crimes in the Valley of the Five Lions for a number of years. Taking advantage of the remoteness of these locations high in the mountains, he turned Panjsher into a veritable bandit's lair, terrorized the populations of several northern provinces, and mercilessly plundered the main highway to Kabul. Using the generous military, financial, and political support from the United States, Pakistan, and other enemies of the Afghan revolution, he formed a large bandit army in the valley that was well armed, properly trained, and recognized no rules of humanity or moral prohibitions. Mas'ud himself dreamed of being dictator in Kabul and of a "strong" and "new" Afghanistan under his control.

This spring the DRA Government decided to give a fitting reply to Mas'ud's pretension. In mid-April, Afghan military units began a major operation to rid the strategically important Panjsher region of dushman gangs so as to ensure fuller success there. This large-scale operation lasted over 2 months. It was not enough just to defeat the bandits and oust them from the valley; tremendous work had to be done to clear Panjsher's soil of its lethal contents so that the peasants could return to the fields and the herdsman to the rich meadows.

For that reason the Afghans appealed to their Soviet brothers for help from mine clearing specialists who are fulfilling their international duty in our limited contingent of troops in the DRA. These specialists included servicemen from the subunit that you met at the beginning of this report.

They went along with the Afghan motorized rifle battalion commanded by Captain Gulam Rabbani. The work of this battalion's soldiers was repetitive and monotonous. Those fighting in the valley below had penetrated 60-70 km by 25 April into the heart of the Panjsher in their heavy armored trucks. Under strong pressure from them, some of the bandits fled their lair, some were routed, and many were captured with their weapons. But who knows how many of them escaped into the mountains and hid in caves at different levels. Until they were smoked out the Panjsher could not be considered free. Day after day, one rock at a time, the Afghan infantry have methodically and thoroughly scoured the mountains towering darkly on both sides of the valley. And meter by meter, our boys are persistently and patiently returning the long-suffering Panjsher to its peaceful purpose by removing the various explosives buried there.

Peaks. Passes. Mountain villages. Gorges. These men might have been called mountaineers had they simply been combating nature. But there was still an enemy there, cruel, experienced, long familiar with these mountains, who knew the paths and crevasses here by touch. For 2 months the Afghan battalion was forced to fight dozens of large and small battles. Replying to ambushes and to surprise attacks from mountain tops and cunningly concealed caves, they captured tons of weapons -- no one thought in terms of individual items -- and several radio stations and captured more than 100 dushmans, including some of the ringleaders, who prefer not to be taken alive.

Mines... They were their main enemy -- despite the sappers' experience and caution. They would find themselves facing a minefield upon completing an ascent. Two sappers with probes would go ahead of the battalion. The remainder would follow in their tracks. A dozen mines were disarmed, then another dozen. Men became tired, their attention slackened. But you have to be phenomenally attentive. One sapper "sounded out" a rock in front of him. All seemed in order. He stepped on it, his foot slipped, and there next to the rock was a mine.

Everyone knew that he could be next. But they were calm and courageous. From the first few days in the Panjsher they observed the rule that nothing could happen which had not already happened. Do not panic. Stop, concentrate, always rely on the sappers, help the medical officer and helicopter crews who fly in to help the wounded. Only then can more surprises and more explosions be avoided... That is how they conducted the operation with minimal losses.

Their most successful day came in late May. Our boys had just returned to the mountains following a 2-day furlough in the valley: a bath, a change of clothing, hot food, even a movie house. In the mountains around Kaltar village, the Afghan battalion and some Soviet soldiers headed by Capt Petr Voropay, the subunit's deputy commander for political affairs, and Captain Vladimir Yesipenko, chief of staff, discovered six people in a long cave with an underground river. They gave up without a struggle, swearing that the dushmans had forcibly taken them there. They had neither weapons nor bandit documents on them. Two of them -- a father and his little boy who cried all the time -- were immediately released, but the other four were detained in case they were dushmans.

A chain reaction thus began. A few minutes later a courier arrived and reported that the Afghan battalion's fifth company had stumbled across another cave full of people.

This time they were clearly dushmans, eight well-armed men. They also gave up without a struggle although one admitted: "Had you gone past without spotting us, we would have shot you in the back..."

When questioned, they said that their group consisted of 13 people including those captured in the first cave but leaving the boy aside. We learned from them that there was a large and well-equipped hiding place nearby where doctor Abdul Vahed, nicknamed "One-Leg" -- one of Ahmad Sheykh Mas'ud's advisers -- was hiding.

We went there. Since no one knew how many bandits there were or how they would react, our men had to prepare in the following way. Capt Voropay and some men lowered themselves like true mountaineers down a virtually sheer slope to a ledge overhanging the hideout. The others checked that there was no other way out and established that the bandits had no escape from the cave.

The Afghan battalion thus resolved one task: They ensured that the dushmans were in a secure trap. But it was important to take them alive. A prisoner as valuable as "One-Leg" might know a great deal about Ahmad Sheykh's plans and his links with emigres and his "Western friends."

A dushman captured earlier was sent down into the cave to parley. He shouted for a long time to the concealed bandits that they should give themselves up and that he was coming unarmed to discuss surrender terms. There was no response. The Afghan soldiers decided to check to see whether there was anyone there at all. Emerging from the cave, one "truce negotiator" said that he had been deep inside and that there really were people there. They had refused to talk with him or to come out into the "open air." What is more, a machinegun began to rattle from the cave...

What was to be done? They decided to enter the cave. It would have been no trouble to wipe out the bandits by direct fire, but they had to be taken alive and unharmed. Captain Voropay set off together with the Afghans. The cave was large. They examined one level, then another, but found no one. Suddenly the barrel of a machinegun appeared from behind a large rock. The soldiers took cover by the cave wall.

The dushmans again began to direct heavy, random fire. Obviously they had lost their nerve. The Afghan soldiers did not open fire. When the firing stopped, the dushmans were again asked to surrender: Opposition was completely useless. As the result of negotiations, six dushmans emerged from cover. "One-Leg" and his adjutant refused to surrender. His men said: "He is afraid that he will be immediately shot." Negotiations continued for another 2 hours before Abdul Vahed and his aide ended their stubbornness.

On seeing that Ahmad Sheykh's formidable adviser was in Afghan soldiers' hands, the dushmans became bolder and pointed out two cunningly concealed antiaircraft gun emplacements from which they had fired at helicopters. "One-Leg" did not react at all to their talkativeness and looked quite impassively, first at his former subordinates and then at the young guys who had captured him. Meanwhile, Afghan Hadovtsky (security servicemen) were dragging out of the cave documents, literature, and sacks of weapons discovered there.

For the assistance given to the Afghan soldiers in clearing mines during the capture of the Abdul Vahed group and its "archive" and weapons store, the Soviet commander recommended Capt Voropay, Lieutenant Khadzhimatov, and several other servicemen for medals. A subunit party meeting was held that evening, where the young lieutenant from Ashkhabad was adopted as a party member. And after the meeting they were guests of Gulam Rabbani and celebrated their mutual success with green tea prepared by the Afghans and drunk with Soviet evaporated milk. The ascent to the summit of Parandeh awaited them the following day.

CAPTURED AFGHAN REBELS ON ACTIVITIES, ADVISERS

LD022044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Yuriy Soltan video report from Kabul]

[Text] Our special correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Kabul:

[Begin Soltan video recording] A large group of bandits, who had inflicted many calamities on the local population, was routed this spring in the Panjsher Valley area, northeast of Kabul. American special services had been pinning great hopes on this band and regarded it very nearly as its strike-force in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Journalists were given an opportunity to meet those who were not killed after the group was routed. At a news conference in Kabul, the latter spoke about their adventures.

In the center is Abdul Wahid, the group's first lieutenant. He planned terrorist acts, and commanded armed raids on peaceful villages and on people's army posts. On his left is Abdul Samat, the group's chief treasurer. He received money from secret CIA funds and also had at his disposal requisitions from local inhabitants. On his right is a terrorist who was recruited into the band. They committed many crimes, but the blame for this is borne in full by their master. The bandits gave a detailed account of how they had been trained at bases in Pakistan and the Panjsher Valley by American, British, Pakistani, and Chinese advisers. It was from their advisers that they received up-to-date weapons, some of which were shown to us at the news conference.

The accounts by the bandits and the documents seized vividly revealed yet again how the United States and its partners are organizing an undeclared war against the democratic Afghanistan. [end recording]

ISTOMIN PROFILES SERGEANT KILLED IN DRA

PM030849 (Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 August in its First Edition publishes on page 6 under the heading "Boy From Chervonyy May" a 1,800-word undated report from Pukhovichskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast by special correspondent M. Istomin describing a visit to the home village of Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Chpik, a guards senior sergeant who died in Afghanistan, and a meeting with is parents:

"Dozens of people had told me about their son, the Belorussian boy from the village of Chervonyy May. Today the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Chepik is known to everyone whose uniform includes the lightblue beret of the airborne troops. That name is printed on the sides of combat vehicles and peaceful combine harvesters. His submachinegun is now presented to the best soldier, and the senior-grader who earns the right to do so sits at his desk on the second floor of the Bluzha secondary school. I saw each of the airborne companies' deputy commanders for political affairs placing three photographs of the hero in their map cases -- rewards for those who distinguished themselves in the forthcoming exercises. Whether they distinguish themselves or not, boys released into the reserve take away photo albums which never fail to contain his photograph. Once, on an army march, I saw the unit commander complaining:

"I just don't know what to do. They all have forelocks protruding from their berets! Like Chepik. And no dressing down is any use..."

Istomin goes on to quote from the letter of condolence sent to Chepik's mother by his commander, Senior Lieutenant P. Agafanov.

"A gang of dushmans was rampaging in the east of the country. They robbed and killed everyone who sided with the people's power and cut off the hands of schoolchildren. They burned down one school, allowing no one to leave. You are familiar with this from the last war. Now we young men have seen the same thing. The dushmans attacked us suddenly. The fighting began at dawn on the last day of February. It was very hard for us. Nikolay himself was wounded several times. He dragged the remaining grenades toward himself and, when he was surrounded, an explosion was heard. At the cost of his own life he saved his comrades and killed over 30 bandits who had crossed the mountains onto Afghan soil. We airborne troops swear to be worthy of the exploit of that soldier and internationalist, your son Nikolay Chepik."

Having described how Chepik drew inspiration from past Belorussian heroes, Istomin goes on to quote Chepik's former teacher:

"I have one big request,' Anna Aleksandrovna said as we parted, 'don't 'dress up' our Kolya. He was one of our ordinary boys, from Chervonyy May. And his childhood shouldn't be portrayed in rosy tones. It was a varied one. He played his share of pranks..."

The final part of the report describes one such prank and considers how "decades will fade away, many more years will pass, but people will continue to honor their hero."

KOROLEV VIEWS PAKISTAN AS U.S. 'BRIDGEHEAD'

PM011540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by V. Korolev: "CIA and Pentagon Bridgehead"]

[Text] The Indian press has reported that the Pentagon is creating military bases in Pakistan at which cruise and Pershing II missiles will be deployed. Political observers note that this will enable the United States to target its sights on an enormous region from south India to the Persian Gulf. The Indian newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES, in analyzing the Reagan administration's actions, has written with alarm that the United States will not shrink from using nuclear weapons in regional Asian conflicts. And Afghanistan's BAKHTAR agency has stressed that the planned deployment of nuclear missiles on Pakistani territory is directly connected with "Washington's global militarist concepts."

The U.S. ruling circles' interest in Pakistan has intensified since the overthrow of the Iranian monarchy, which obediently used to play the role of regional U.S. gendarme. THE NEW YORK TIMES frankly indicated that "it is Pakistan which is now to play this part in safeguarding U.S. strategic interests." Washington has proceeded in its calculations from the Islamabad regime's hostile attitude to the neighboring countries. It has done and continues to do everything to fuel Islamabad's militarist ambitions. The major part of $3.2 billion in U.S. aid is spent on purchasing sophisticated U.S. armaments. They include F-16 aircraft, which are nuclear weapon delivery vehicles.

The U.S. Administration's attitude to Islamabad's nuclear program is highly indicative. U.S. Democratic Senator A. Cranston recently charged the White House administration with deliberately closing its eyes to Pakistan's active preparation for the production of nuclear weapons. Moreover, the senator asserted, the United States is obviously deliberately helping to turn Pakistan into a "nuclear country," thereby violating the provisions of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Cranston's statement confirms repeated press reports that the Islamabad regime, with the assistance of the United States and other Western countries, is forcing work in the nuclear field.

In return for all this, the head of the regime, General Ziaul Haq, has consented to the Americans' use of bases on Pakistani territory and the creation of electronic tracking stations there. These military establishments, the press reports, will operate in particular in Karachi, Gwadar, Peshawar, and Sargodha. Their task is to back up the combat operations of the interventionist rapid deployment forces created for intervention in the affairs of other states in the Near East and West and Southwest Asia.

According to the Pentagon strategists' design, Pakistan will be used as a strategic bridgehead, a springboard for U.S. aggression in the region, the "global," "limited," and other wars that Washington is preparing to unleash. That is in the future. Meanwhile Pakistan has been turned into a bridgehead for the "undeclared war" being waged against an adjacent state. Washington, you see, does not like the changes that have taken place in Afghanistan, whose people have decided to put an end to the feudal past and embark on the path of development and progress.

Anti-Afghan bandit groupings are entrenched in Pakistan. They are equipped with U.S. money and trained and supplied with weapons later sent into Afghanistan. According to figures cited by TIME magazine, the CIA spends roughly $75 million a year on acts of subversion against the Afghan people and on massive deliveries of various types of arms to the counterrevolutionaries.

Washington is using Pakistan as a bridgehead for acts of subversion against India, whose independent policy is also not to the U.S. Administration's liking. For several years U.S. and Pakistani special services have used the separatists to provoke riots on the territory of the northwest Indian state of Punjab. Hired terrorists killed people, burned buses, derailed trains, and attacked police precincts. The Western press has presented all these actions as the Sikhs' struggle for the Punjab's secession from India and the creation of the "independent" state of "Khalistan" on its territory. "Why do the Sikhs need 'Khalistan' when they have all of India? A well-known Indian journalist ironically inquired in an article. And he replied meaningfully: "It is not the Sikhs who need 'Khalistan'...."

Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi has frequently stressed the existence of a "foreign hand" manipulating the separatists' actions in the Punjab. "The U.S. Administration is not abandoning its attempts to weaken India, which is pursuing an independent international policy not suitable to Washington," Parliamentary Deputy (Yadav) has stated. These words are confirmed by specific facts. According to Indian press evidence, Western tourists, businessmen, and diplomats have frequently acted as intermediaries between terrorists in the Punjab and the U.S. special services which are conducting subversive activity against India from Pakistani territory. Indian newspapers have also reported that these same special services have drafted a secret plan for interfering in the country's internal affairs. It provides for the destabilization of the situation in India and military and financial aid to separatist groupings.

The terrorists arrested in the Punjab indicated during interrogation that they had completed 3-4 months of combat and subversive training in a number of camps in Pakistan, in particular in Kasur and (Emnabad) and at the (Attak), (Daud), and other army bases. The training is led by a CIA resident in Pakistan and his deputy and by Pakistani officers headed by a brigade general. The terrorists are recruited from criminal elements. General Ziaul Haq has virtually admitted that Islamabad has given support to gangs of extremists active in the Punjab. In an interview with the magazine INDIA TODAY, he stated that weapons and ammunition have been supplied to the terrorists from Pakistani territory.

Islamabad's militarist ambitions are increasingly tying Pakistan to the U.S. Administration's hegemonist, aggressive course. However, the development of the internal political situation in the country attests that the role of champion of this course foisted on it by the United States does not accord with the Pakistani people's national interests. Mass demonstrations continue unabated in Pakistan, especially demonstrations demanding the consistent pursuit of a policy of nonalignment, friendship, and cooperation with all states, above all neighboring states.

INDIA PROTESTS U.S. HEARINGS ON PUNJAB

LD021448 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 2 TASS -- India has lodged a protest with the U.S. Government over the decision of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to hold provocative "Punjab hearings" and emphasized that the situation in that state is the purely internal matter of India. This was reported today in the Upper Chamber of Parliament by the Minister of State for External Affairs of India A.A. Rahim. He pointed to numerous proofs of U.S. direct involvement in terrorist sallies in Punjab. Thus, some American congressmen maintain contacts with anti-Indian emigrants who stand for separation of that state from India and formation of the "State of Khalistan" on its basis. The government knows that Congress members assisted leaders of anti-Indian secessionists in their visit to the United States, stressed the minister of state.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE SAYS WARSHIPS BAN 'FINAL'

LD021515 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Canberra August 2 TASS -- The decision of the Government of New Zealand to ban the calls of warships with nuclear weapons on board and with atomic powered engines at New Zealand's ports and territorial waters is final and not to be reversed, New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange said in a televised interview. He also said that pressure is being brought on him by certain circles of the United States and Australia who seek a revision of the Labour Party's decision to ban the calls of such ships at New Zealand's ports and territorial waters. But so far there are not the slightest signs that we have yielded to this pressure, he stressed.

Mayor of New York Edward Koch contributed to the campaign of pressure on the Government of New Zealand. Receiving a delegation of Australian youth the other day he said that these measures of New Zealand's Government are unjust to the United States and that the Labourites should lift the imposed bans. Declaring in favour of U.S. warships basing in the biggest cities of New Zealand, Auckland and Wellington, Edward Koch kept silent about the fact that ships with nuclear weapons do not call for safety reasons at ports of the USA, including the port of New York.

IZVESTIYA NOTES NEW ZEALAND'S BREAK WITH RSA

PM021212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Zealand-South Africa: Relations Broken Off"]

[Text] Canberra, 1 Aug -- The New Zealand Government has decided to immediately sever diplomatic relations with the racist South African regime and close Pretoria's Consulate General in Wellington.

Prime Minister D. Lange last night declared in an interview broadcast by national television that the Labor government will not conduct talks on maintaining diplomatic contacts with the Pretoria regime at any level. This decision, the prime minister stressed, has been taken because South Africa follows a policy of apartheid.

The New Zealand Labor government's readiness to follow an independent foreign policy and fulfill its election promises has caused acute displeasure in Washington, which seriously fears that these steps will create difficulties for U.S. policy in the southern Pacific.

SRV REPELS 'HOSTILE' PRC BORDER ACTIONS

PM020830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Jul -- The Chinese side is continuing its hostile actions against the SRV's northern provinces.

VNA, the Vietnamese news agency, reports that a company of Chinese soldiers violated the SRV border in the Quan Ba District (Ha Tuyen Province) on 22 July and tried to attack Vietnamese border guards. On 28 and 29 July Chinese artillery units carried out massive bombardments of population centers in the Vi Xuyen District of the same province. Chinese troops of up to battalion strength simultaneously violated the Vietnamese border in an attempt to attack high ground belonging to the SRV.

The VNA agency points out that the Vietnamese border guards and People's Militia servicemen rebuffed the border violators.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV CONGRATULATE WARSAW LEADERS

PM021041 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Mieczyslaw Debicki, governor of Warsaw City, a congratulations telegram reading as follows:

On behalf of Moscow Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, and all Muscovites we send you, the Warsaw PZPR Committee, the Warsaw People's Council, and the working people of the Polish capital fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on Poland's national holiday -- the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth!

Time-tested Soviet-Polish friendship based on the principles of socialist internationalism and the common goals of our Marxist-Leninist parties, is an inalienable asset of the peoples of the USSR and Poland and the entire socialist community.

We rate highly the traditional friendly ties between the party and public organizations and labor collectives of Moscow and Warsaw and we express the conviction that they will continue to actively promote the successful development of all-around Soviet-Polish relations and the solution of urgent tasks in communist and socialist building.

Dear comrades, in celebrating with you the anniversary of Poland's rebirth we wish you, the Warsaw PZPR Committee, the People's Council, Communists, and working people of the Polish capital successes in resolving the crucial tasks facing you in strengthening socialism on Polish soil and in the struggle for peace and international security.

POLISH REFERENDUM STRUGGLE TO BE COMMEMORATED

PM021139 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 13 July Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,200-word Warsaw dispatch by its own correspondent L. Toporkov entitled "They Were the First," reporting the planned unveiling of a monument to those who fell "defending people's power" in Poland and pegged to the 30 July anniversary of the 1946 Polish referendum which decided in favor of "people's power."

The report opens with the reminiscences of a retired militia colonel whose whole family was killed by the "reactionary underground," described as "gangs of armed rabble, directed from London -- an enemy no less perfidious and brutal than the Hitlerite invaders, who terrorized the republic only because it chose the road of socialism.... Consisting of remnants of the Home Army, joined by criminals and marauders, they looted, assassinated people's power activists, organized acts of sabotage, and set fires."

The report ends with the following passage on Poland's recent past:

"Noting the 1946 referendum anniversary and recalling in this context the success of the recent elections to the People's Councils in Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: 'Today, with years of hindsight, we can see particularly clearly how great the progressive and patriotic forces' victory over international and internal reaction was. It is amazing and simply startling to see the similarity between the methods used then and now by reactionaries both inside the country and abroad in the struggle against People's Poland.'

"Indeed, the counterrevolutionary forces that have reared their head in Poland and -- as in the past -- are directed from the West, have recourse to the 'experience' of their spiritual predecessors of the forties, using threats, slander, rumors, economic sabotage, and psychological and moral intimidation, and they even ape them by describing themselves as 'the underground.' The gallows with which certain 'Solidarity' figures threatened Communists did not materialize because the experience of the struggle against counterrevolution has not been forgotten -- again it did not win.

"Incidentally, is it really possible to intimidate tempered fighters like former soldier and miner Piotr Jurgas? At the height of 'Solidarity' excesses he issued an appeal to fellow citizens for contributions to a fund for the construction of a memorial to those who fell defending people's power, to be made from the proceeds of work done selflessly, on social principles. And he himself came out of retirement in order -- with his son and a frontline friend -- to go down the Czerwone Zaglebie mine where he used to work.

"Many of the country's people followed P. Jurgas' example. Over Z60 million have already been paid into the fund. 'It is wonderful,' Marshal of Poland M. Rola-Zymierski, a veteran of the Polish People's Army, remarked, 'That the idea of erecting the memorial has met with such a wide response.' The marshal is honorary patron of the social committee for the construction of the memorial. Meanwhile the sculptor Bogdan Chmielewski, having completed work on the memorial with his assistants in a hangar on a disused airfield, has handed it over for casting. The pioneers' feat will be immortalized in bronze."

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC CITED ON ANTISTATE ELEMENTS

LD030656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has addressed the plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro.

He stressed that antistate elements are stepping up action to undermine the constitutional structure of Yugoslavia and denying socialist achievements and the LCY's role as the leading ideological-political force in the development of a socialist society. In this they enjoyed support from certain circles abroad.

WEST GERMANS OBJECT TO NEW NATO COMMAND CENTER

LD021042 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

The West German public is concerned by press reports saying that the construction of a new big NATO military installation is to begin this year near the town of Linnich near Dueren (North Rhine Westphalia).

This is going to be the command centre of the Second Tactical Airforce formation of NATO and of the "North" Army Group. It will be housed in a huge six-storeyed concrete bunker, 200 metres underground, to enable it to function also "under conditions of nuclear war." As the PPA news agency reports, the corresponding headquarters of the Armies of the USA, the FRG, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands will be housed in the bunker.

It is indicative that the NATO military command did not even find it necessary to notify the local authorities -- either the communal council of Linnich or its mayor -- about its plans.

Gunnar Matthissen, a prominent public figure in the FRG, member of the bureau of the Committee for Peace, Cooperation and Disarmament, told pressmen in Koeln that the construction of a new NATO command centre is directly linked with the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG, started contrary to the will of the majority of the West German population. The deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries is part of a giant nuclear-missile armament programme of the USA, with the Federal Republic of Germany being assigned the central role in U.S. and NATO military preparations, Gunnar Matthissen stressed. "It is from this angle that the construction of a new NATO command centre in West Germany should be viewed," he said.

W. Sans, chairman of the land organization of the German Peace Union of North Rhine Westphalia, described the construction of the NATO command centre as "evidence of the increased militarisation of the FRG".

The federation of anti-war organizations of North Rhine Westphalia has made a statement condemning the dangerous designs of the USA and NATO. We protest in the interest of peace and disarmament against the intensification of military preparations, as shown by the establishment of a new NATO command centre in Linnich, the statement stresses.

FRG REVANCHISM BEING USED BY U.S. AGAINST GDR

LD022305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] On "The World Today" program I recently described the planned merger of two major FRG military-industrial concerns, Messerschmidt-Boelkow and Krauss-Maffei. Today I can show you this video report on the output of such concerns -- new Leopard tanks, new ordnance, and new military helicopters.

Recently, as everyone knows, the FRG got the so-called West European Union to lift the last restrictions on arms production, including long-range missiles and strategic bombers.

The FRG ruling circles have been coordinating their military activity more and more closely with Washington, particularly since the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on that country's territory.

Today we received a report that this year the construction of another major NATO military installation will start near the little town of Linnich in North Rhine-Westphalia. In a six-story concrete bunker 200 meters underground there is to be a NATO command center that will operate, as it says here, even in conditions of a nuclear war. And then Bonn is offended when the Soviet mass media, in particular PRAVDA, warns that once again a threat to peace in Europe is emanating from the FRG. As far as Washington is concerned, it would clearly like to use the militarist, revanchist aspirations of certain FRG circles for its own aggressive purposes and for organizing a crusade against our country and other socialist countries, including the GDR.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON FRG REVANCHISM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 3 August First Edition carries on page 4 an editorial article entitled "On the Wrong Path." It has been compared with the TASS English report on the PRAVDA, published on pages G 1-2 of the 2 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "PRAVDA Editorial Article Cited on FRG Revanchism," revealing the following variations:

Page G 1, PRAVDA begins: [Text] The article headed...(omitting first paragraph)

Page G 2, paragraph two, line eleven, PRAVDA reads: ...has frankly stated: "Little can be done in matters of principle. When I recall the question of citizenship and so forth, I realize that, for me, all this is not subject to discussion." (rewording)

PCE'S ALVAREZ WRITES ARTICLE ON PARTY POLICY

PM021042 Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA in Russian No 7, Jul 84 (Signed to Press 7 Jun 84) pp 28-32

[Article by Santiago Alvarez, member of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "From the Congresses of Communists" in the section "Life of the Parties": "Spain: Long-Term Guidelines"]

[Excerpts] The 11th Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress (December 1983, Madrid), took place under extremely complex conditions. For the first time power is the hands of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], but the country is in the grips of a profound economic crisis and mass unemployment has affected more than 17 percent of the active population. The trend toward growth in unemployment is stimulated by the so-called modernization of industry, which has nothing in common with real reindustrialization.

The government has failed to fulfill the Socialists' election promises to bring about Spain's withdrawal from NATO. In international policy it basically follows U.S. President Reagan's militarist course. The Spanish Communists take into account the fact that the danger of nuclear war has increased as a result of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe and, on the whole, as a consequence of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy.

Our congress was preceded by a discussion at primary organization level of the draft political document and amendments to the party rules approved by the Central Committee in June 1983. The internal crisis within the party imparted special features to the forum. Over 1,000 delegates (with the right to vote) from organizations functioning in the country and abroad [v emigratsii] comprehensively discussed the Central Committee report and other materials.

Hundreds of representatives from the Spanish public and about 50 foreign delegations, including delegations from the largest communist parties, among them the parties from the USSR, China, Cuba, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the GDR, Romania, Italy, France, and Portugal, as well as the national liberation movements from Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia and the Polisario Front, were invited to the congress. By their presence at Madrid's Palace of Congresses or in messages to our forum they expressed their fraternal solidarity with the PCE, whose internationalism has deep historical roots.

The congress approved the Central Committee's political report on past work presented by Secretary General G. Iglesias and other documents. The sessions were open to the press, radio, television, and other mass news media. An atmosphere of complete internal democracy and profound self-criticism dominated the commission and plenary sessions and the analysis of national and international questions and the PCE's stance toward the world communist movement.

The nature of the present-day world crisis, the danger of a nuclear war, the roots of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness, the differences in the nature of the two largest military blocs, the existence of real socialism, tactics toward the PSOE government and its policy, and some amendments to the party rules -- this is an incomplete list of the issues which attracted most attention. Their discussion did not pass without clashes of ideas or frictions. There were instances when the division of forces prevented a more profound analysis of some questions. Nevertheless, serious theoretical and political work was done. It must also be noted that the minority opinion was always taken into account. Our forum's work was distinguished by a lofty sense of political responsibility and the revolutionary, patriotic, and internationalist spirit of its participants.

This frank discussion and this sense of responsibility made it possible to prevent a split within the PCE. In actual fact, they even helped the two main opposing currents to adopt resolutions in the spirit of democracy and promise that they would implement them. This resulted in the rallying of ranks to protect the unity of the party, which has existed for 64 years now and has a rich revolutionary history. The congress elected a new Central Committee which, in its turn, elected Comrade Dolores Ibaruri party chairman and Comrade Gerardo Iglesias secretary general.

The 11th congress thus marked the beginning of a new stage in the consolidation of the PCE and its unity on the basis of revolutionary Marxism, in other words scientific socialism, and the political and organizational cohesion of the ranks of the party, which is built on the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, which ensure unity of actions after frank and democratic discussion of any question.

The PCE evaluates positively the existence of the Nonaligned Movement, which could become a factor of opposition to bloc policy and an active participant in the universal struggle for peace and disarmament, for peoples' independence, and for the establishment of a new international economic order. Communists participate in this struggle while retaining their own specific complexion and being aware that actions for peace, against imperialism, and for the establishment of a new international economic order must become components of a single political process. The Spanish Communists' main contribution to the cause of peace is the implementation of the course aimed at Spain's withdrawal from NATO, the liquidation of U.S. bases on the country's territory, and active neutrality.

"The PCE will make even greater efforts to expose imperialism's aggressive actions and will express with even greater energy the Spanish Communists' support for and the Spanish people's solidarity with all peoples and all revolutionary and progressive forces struggling for liberation from imperialist domination, for their freedom and independence."

The Spanish Communists have a rich history of profound internationalism, which has always been inherent in our political activity and in whose spirit thousands of PCE members acted in their struggle against fascism and for the independence of many countries. Our internationalism today must focus primarily on the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean -- the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Grenada. They are threatened by war and large-scale U.S. military intervention with the complicity of puppet governments in the region.

Spain is situated in Europe but is linked by close bonds with Latin America. This is why, the congress noted, it must resolutely support the activity of the "Contadora Group" and head the campaign of solidarity with Nicaragua launched by all the countries interested in preventing war in Central America. Aware of the danger for the fate of peace all over the world with which the events developing there are fraught, the PCE reaffirms its resolve to achieve the broadest possible mobilization of our people to combat U.S. imperialism. The United States must not be allowed to play with impunity the role of a world gendarme, reverting to the old "gunboat diplomacy" which is a threat to universal peace. The peoples in Latin America, just like peoples all over the world, have the right to decide by themselves which political system is most suitable for them without asking permission from the United States or other countries.

The congress closely examined questions of economic integration and European autonomy, since, given the increasing internationalization of production, any project of social transformations expands beyond the framework of a single country onto the international soil of the struggle against the crisis and for peace. The defense of independence requires economic integration at the regional level. West Europe's future is linked with the ability of progressive forces to achieve changes in the existing situation, which is characterized by West Europe's growing dependence on the United States and the confrontation with Eastern European countries imposed by Washington. For the sake of peace and overcoming the crisis we advocate a policy of active neutrality for Spain, a policy which would help intensify all the factors for autonomy in Europe.

In line with the strategy based on the idea that socialism is founded on democracy, the 11th PCE Congress resolutions point out that the Spanish Communists do not at all propose some kind of a universal model. We know that other peoples started building the new society under different historical, social, and cultural conditions. Recent events have confirmed that the countries of real socialism must also ensure politically the broader participation of the people's masses in the management of society, without which it is impossible to develop the new social formation.

At the same time it is necessary to resolutely expose imperialist intrigues which distort the situation in the socialist countries, attempt to encourage internal conflicts in order to undermine the system, thicken the "cold war" atmosphere, and fan anticommunist campaigns which are aimed also against our party.

Rejecting Reagan's "zero option" and advocating the country's total independence from blocs, the PCE considers that its main task is to strive for an end to the arms race on the basis of the parity between the USSR and U.S. military potential and identical security. In our view, the talks must concentrate simultaneously on all nuclear arms (including the SS-20 missiles deployed in the USSR's European part in the seventies), with which the Soviet leaders have agreed in their proposals. The PCE considers unacceptable the demand that these missiles be fully liquidated (which Reagan falsely describes as a "zero option") while ignoring the French and British medium-range missiles.

Our party accepts as constructive all initiatives which would make it possible to begin talks and help reduce the great powers' nuclear potentials. This is why the 11th congress positively appraised the statement by the head of the Soviet state about the readiness to reduce the number of SS-20 missiles as a step toward the simultaneous reduction of nuclear potentials in Europe. In its political document the PCE spoke out most definitely in favor of an immediate halt to the further deployment of new missiles and against bringing them to combat readiness; for the resumption of the Geneva talks, including the strategic missile talks; and generally in favor of reaching agreements on the gradual and simultaneous reduction of all nuclear arsenals.

The Spanish Communists consider that it would be useful if all interested European countries participated in the Geneva talks. This must also be the stance of the Spanish Government, since the escalation of arms as a result of the installation of "Euromissiles" would inevitably affect Spain. We consider unacceptable the stance of Prime Minister F. Gonzalez who, while visiting Bonn, expressed "understanding" for NATO's policy on the question of missile deployment, thus essentially supporting a new and dangerous round of the arms race.

The PCE will cooperate in organizing and expanding any actions against the installation of "Euromissiles." It advocates the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, and primarily in the Mediterranean, which must become a sea of peace.

The 11th congress confirmed our support for the broad peace movement, which is gathering momentum in many countries as an autonomous pluralist movement unconnected with either of the two military blocs. Our contribution to this movement will take the form of a struggle for the holding of a referendum on Spain's membership of the North Atlantic alliance and also for its withdrawal from NATO, the liquidation of U.S. bases on the country's territory, and the proclamation of a nuclear-free zone on the Iberian Peninsula.

When examining the "Eurocentrism" issue, the congress noted that the persistence of inequality in relations between the Old World and the developing countries has for many years now been one of the features of European conservative policy, while also reflecting the limitations of social democratic projects. The extent of the present crisis demands a revision of the nature of existing relations, the renunciation of any "eurocentrist" concepts about overcoming it, the establishment of new-type relations between West Europe and the developing countries, and the creation of a new international economic order.

Various sociopolitical forces, including our party, are aware of the need for a new policy for Europe. Despite the fact that the socialist and social democratic movement still retains anticommunist prejudices, many of its member parties hold more progressive positions. At the same time, new movements are emerging and developing -- feminist, youth, ecological, and so on. All these forces can play an important role in the struggle for peace and for asserting West Europe's autonomy from the United States. In our view, the most important long-term task is to galvanize the workers movement in the west of the continent. This can be furthered by including more widely within this movement the 15 million immigrant workers of various nationalities and their families. The point at issue concerns the overcoming of old differences for the sake of attaining unity. The close cooperation of the working class and all progressive movements, including Christians who advocate peace and national liberation, is highly significant.

The PCE has revised some of its former positions and is ready to apply maximum efforts to consolidate ties and cooperation with all communist parties, given that each retains its independence and right to hold its own viewpoint and excluding the existence of any center at all. It enjoys the right to criticism against itself. It intends to do this modestly and without any arrogance, so as to explain its concept of socialism to the Spanish people. The PCE will be especially careful to ensure that this criticism has nothing in common with the ideological campaign by imperialism.

Since the time of the October Revolution the international communist movement has played a fundamental role in the reshaping of capitalist society and the attainment of independence by many former colonies. The increasingly complex present-day processes generated by historic progress no longer fit within the old concepts which the communist movement has already outgrown. The PCE, being part of this movement, considers that its heterogeneity today is an indisputable fact and that the concept of a leading center cannot be applied. We recognize the community of historical sources of the international communist movement (bearing in mind the different role played by social democracy at the beginning of the century), affirm its heterogeneous character, and uphold independence in the elaboration of policy and theory and the principle of noninterference in internal affairs. Despite the existing differences, we are in favor of bringing to the fore the communist parties' role in the struggle for peace, against the crisis, and for the achievement of international solidarity against imperialism.

The congress' discussion of the Central Committee report made it possible to clarify in the spirit of self-criticism several disputed issues involving the period of transition from Francoist dictatorship to democracy and to answer questions which arose during this discussion. The following problems were singled out.

From 1979 our leadership followed a time-serving policy toward the Democratic Center [UCD] and the PSOE, as a result of which the PCE started losing its credibility. The leadership failed to notice the processes which occurred within society in that period and did not understand that the most influential rightwing forces in the country, closely linked with the United States, were regrouping fast since the UCD was not organically or fully representative of them.

When a two-party maneuver was undertaken -- a tactical alliance between the most conservative rightwing circles and the Socialists -- the PCE limited itself to verbal criticism, and "a tendency to get carried away by institutional forms of work at the expense of work among the masses could be observed" within it. The party's activity was not based on "work to organize and mobilize the social forces," nor did it exert the due influence on those members of the PSOE primary organizations who occupied truly leftwing positions.

The Congress considers that an effective essential form of struggle against the potential threat of a military coup in Spain must involve not intimidating the citizens, which would lead to fanning fear and confusion, but taking active steps for changes within the Armed Forces and organizing a broad campaign by the social forces.

The congress basically confirmed our policy toward the PSOE government. The PCE voted for F. Gonzalez' government. It decided that any confrontation with this government insufficiently substantiated or justified in the eyes of the millions of Spaniards who voted for the Socialists could backfire on it and result in its isolation. The Central Committee submitted to the 11th congress a report no longer about verbal criticism, but about a broad mobilization of the public against the most negative aspects of the PSOE government's activity and especially its economic and foreign policy. At the same time, the congress discussed and approved a number of economic, political, social, and cultural measures offering a really progressive alternative to the course of the present government.

The congress rebuffed those who felt that the results of the 28 October 1982 parliamentary election represented a turn to the right. This judgment was rejected. The opinion that a broad social base exists in Spain for restoring a truly left-wing movement adhering to Marxist positions was confirmed. A considerable part of this base consists of Spaniards who voted for the Socialists.

The 11th Congress' political document "For Advanced Democracy. The PCE's Progressive Alternative" advances the need for changes in the Spanish economy. The government's policy here does not envisage profound changes but remains geared to minor amendments.

Taking this into account, the PCE outlined the basics of a new economic policy: comprehensive agrarian reform; further industrialization; democratization of the state sector; control of the financial system, including nationalization of banks; reform of the social security system, which must become a state service accessible to all Spaniards; national solidarity in the struggle against unemployment, and democratic planning of production.

Proposals aimed at changes in society's superstructure were put forward in addition to the alternative measures in the economic sphere. The democratization of the state presupposes the democratization of its administration, the parliamentary machinery, the police system, and the ideological apparatus. We are also talking about the elaboration of a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, autonomous national defense based on neutrality while retaining the Armed Forces, and an upsurge in education and culture capable of giving a new impetus to the democratization of society.

Our proposals as a whole envisage a more active role by Parliament in social life; the adoption of a law on a proportional voting system; the free development of autonomous regions within a democratic state; the establishment of an interregional compensation fund; the existence of democratic municipalities maintained by the state; and recognition of the social benefit of "citizens' initiatives." They also envisage a reform of the state security apparatus; the modernization and democratization of the Armed Forces; the placing of the legal process at the service of society; the guaranteeing of civil rights; the implementation of crime prevention measures; the more effective blocking of terrorism and putchism; environmental protection; pluralism in the media; and revival of culture.

This PCE alternative to the present government's policy is linked in the long term with the struggle against the economic and political domination of monopoly capital and with progress along the path of sociopolitical democracy, the path to socialism and communism. In this context the congress' political document outlines several typical features of such a democracy based on the proposition that "the PCE's main objective is the socialist transformation of society." The attainment of this goal, "The building of socialism and communism in Spain, is the main purpose of all the party's actions." The measures envisaged by the document -- "For the renovation and consolidation of the PCE" -- accord with this long-term objective.

It is possible to conclude that the 11th PCE Congress was a resolute step along the path of overcoming the crisis and correcting the errors which had been allowed to occur and have weakened the party in recent times. It has created more favorable conditions for the struggle for peace and socialism.

Despite the claims by its enemies, the PCE has not lost its relevance, has not turned into a social democratic organization, and has not lost the typical features distinguishing the communist and other revolutionary parties from the parties and groups whose goal is not the transformation of society.

Revolutionary Marxism is the basis on which the PCE founds its activity. The Leninist proposition regarding the need for the dialectical application of Marxism under the specific conditions of each historical moment and each revolutionary process is, in our opinion, the theoretical heritage of the entire communist and workers movement. The Spanish Communists fully support the principle of international solidarity, which is needed by the working class and all progressive forces to accomplish their historic mission -- the transformation of society.

The PCE is a united party to which all Spanish Communists can belong. It is a party of the working class by its origins, class nature, traditions of struggle, and composition. It is a party of the working class also by its national character, clear-cut independence, and internationalism. It is a party of the working class by its political line, which is aimed at defending the exploited and struggling for the development of democracy and the building of socialism in Spain.

POLYAKOV MEETS JORDANIAN OFFICIALS IN AMMAN

LD022015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Amman: At the Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Polyakov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held consultations on the main issues on the agenda for the coming UN General Assembly's 39th session and on the situation in the Near East. Taking part in the consultations on the Jordanian side, were Foreign Minister al-Masri and Jordanian Foreign Ministry Secretary General Hamani.

LIBYA PROTESTS U.S. AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS

LD030349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The current Washington administration is not interested in a peaceful settlement, but in whipping up tension in the Near East. A fresh example of this is the large-scale U.S. act of aggression against Liyba. The Libyan mission has sent a letter to the UN secretary general stating that carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean violated Libyan airspace. Altogether, 164 U.S. planes took part in the provocation, which lasted over 12 hours. Libya reserves the right to take all steps necessary to defend its airspace and territorial waters.

ADDITIONAL REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

Roundup of Reaction

PM021301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 1 August: "Path to Lasting Peace in the Near East"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union's proposals on a Near East settlement are still the focus of attention of the international public and mass media in foreign countries. Attentively studying and commenting on this important foreign policy document, eminent politicians, public figures, international organizations' representatives, many countries' national organizations, as well as the mass media are stressing that the Soviet proposals show the correct way to eliminate the explosive situation in the Near East and establish a just and lasting peace in the region.

The Soviet Union's new initiative is the only correct path for resolving all Near East problems and implementing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, H. al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said in Damascus. The Palestinian people and their vanguard, the PLO, welcome the Soviet proposals and the Arab peoples support the USSR's initiative, seeing it as a new expression of the Soviet Union's unvarying course supporting their national aspiration.

In Beirut, Lebanese Prime Minister R. Karami stated his support for the Soviet proposal to convene a Near East conference. We have always advocated an international conference with all interested sides participating, he stressed.

F. Butrus, an eminent Lebanese political and public figure and former Lebanese foreign minister, noted that a settlement of the Near East crisis cannot be achieved without the Soviet Union's participation. The USSR's initiative, he stressed, has put the U.S. Administration in a difficult position.

Jordanian Foreign Minister T. al-Masri stated that his country supports the new Soviet proposals for a Near East settlement. A. al-Fayiz, president of the Jordanian Parliament's Council of Deputies, gave a similar assessment of the USSR's proposals, stating that Jordan supports the Soviet Union's call to hold an international conference for a just solution of the Near East conflict.

Contrary to common sense, Washington and Tel Aviv are doing everything to thwart the efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement in the region and are boycotting the idea of convening an international conference under UN auspices, a Damascus radio commentary points out. By rejecting the USSR's constructive proposals, the U.S. Administration has again confirmed that U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism are the main culprits in the Near East tension. In contrast to the "Reagan plan" and other projects in the spirit of Camp David, the commentary says, the Soviet initiative proceeds from the interests of all the region's states and peoples without exception.

The Egyptian newspaper EGYPTIAN GAZETTE assesses the Soviet proposals as exceptionally important for Near East peace. No sane, objective person will find any weak points in the new Soviet initiative, the newspaper notes.

The timeliness and constructiveness of the USSR's proposals are being noted at UN Headquarters, whose General Assembly has deemed it necessary to convene an international conference on the Near East. N. Krishnan, the Indian permanent UN representative, noted that the USSR consistently advocates a just solution of the Near East problem and the convening of an international conference under UN auspices for that purpose. We note the new Soviet Near East initiative with satisfaction, Z.L.at-Tarazi, the PLO's permanent UN observer, stated. The Soviet Union is telling the world that it is impossible to tolerate the aggression and expansion that form the basis of Israel's foreign policy. Specific, vigorous measures are needed for a Near East settlement, and it is just such measures that the USSR is proposing.

The U.S. Administration approaches the Near East problem from a different position. At a press conference in Washington, in responding to a question about the administration's position on the USSR's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East, a U.S. State Department spokesman said: "We do not think that convening such a conference would be a useful approach to solving the problem." In other words, the Reagan government has reaffirmed its intention to torpedo any efforts aimed at eliminating the Near East crisis and to continue its hegemonist, aggressive course in the region.

U.S. Rejection Spurs Israel

LD021837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The world's news services devote a lot of space to reports on Israel's latest criminal action in Lebanon. Israel Air Force planes raided a Palestinian refugee camp near Tyre, in the north of the country. After the raid, the camp was fired on from Israeli ships. Over to our commentator Vladimir Pasko:

I would like to draw your attention, comrades, not so much to the fact that this act of terrorism by Tel Aviv -- brazen in form and criminal in content -- was carried out, never mind its size and the consequences, as to its timing. It followed virtually immediately after Washington rejected the Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement. These proposals were published on 29 July and met with broad worldwide support. As Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, said, the proposals received a positive appraisal in the United Nations, and evoked great interest in West European countries, including U.S. allies, and, of course, in the Arab East. Klibi, Arab League general secretary, stressed that the USSR's proposal to hold an international conference on the Near East under UN aegis, and with the participation of all the sides involved, including the PLO, as the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, was based on a profound understanding of the region's problems. The principles for a Near East settlement and ways to achieve it, as proposed by the Soviet Union, Klibi noted, accord with the Arab countries' position as worked out at the Fez conference.

The United States, however, clings to its fruitless idea of solving the Near East problem by imposing upon the Arabs all kinds of separate deals with Israel. The American Administration gave a hostile reception to the Soviet initiative. Stockman, a State Department spokesman, said that the United States has always opposed any international conference on the Near East with all involved sides participating. Tel Aviv was not slow in reacting to this position, although it is time it -- if anyone -- started thinking about the consequences of its aggressive policy in relation to the neighboring Arab states. Without getting to the substance of the Soviet proposals, Tel Aviv categorically rejected them, and now, they have made a provocative bandit raid on Lebanese territory.

It is perfectly obvious that, if the United States had shown any desire for a Near East settlement on a just basis, Tel Aviv would not have risked such a brazen escapade. But the United States did not. In ignoring world anxiety over the Near East crisis, both strategic allies -- the United States and Israel -- are demonstrating their reluctance for a settlement and their loyalty to their aggressive, expansionist course in the Near East.

Growing Arab Support

LD022337 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement are being approved in the world. Approval has been expressed in statements by the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar; Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon; a member of the PLO's Executive Committee, Faruq al-Qaddumi; the Government of South Yemen; and also in positive press commentaries in many countries. What was the reaction in Washington? The following answer comes from (Anatoliy Kulavasnikov) of the TASS news agency.

The Reagan administration easily rejects other countries' proposals on settling complex international problems and pushes projects of its own with persistence worthy of a better use. And it doesn't matter to the White House that both projects have long since been discarded. [sentence as heard] This time, too, when asked about the Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement, the State Department spokesman Romberg, said: We don't see how this proposal may lead to success. Moreover, Romberg referred to Reagan's plan as the model approach to the Middle East problem. The ranting State Department official was not embarrassed by the fact that since it appeared on 1 September 1982, Reagan's plan has been repeatedly rejected as inconsistent by various sides involved in the conflict. Besides, the plan was moved just a few days before the Arab summit in Fez to divide the Arab unity in view of the conference, and then involve Jordan and other Arab countries in divisive deals like the Camp David pact.

But this proved to be a diplomatic miscalculation. The Arab nations adopted a common platform at Fes, and Jordan refused to follow the course of Camp David and did not yield to Washington's persuasion to conclude a divisive deal with Israel. King Husayn of Jordan dissociated himself from the U.S. policy in the Middle East since, as he put it, the domination of the American diplomacy in the Middle East was only good for Israel. He also said that the United States had lost all trust as a mediator in the Middle East settlement. Obviously, he said, we can't deal with the United States because it's allied with Israel.

It's not only the Jordanian king and other Arab leaders who have no faith in Washington's ability to promote a settlement in the Middle East. The American press too has repeatedly voiced doubts concerning the Reagan plans disability and said it was hopeless. So why has the plan been brought up again? Just to make people believe that the U.S. Administration favors a settlement in the Middle East and to have something to offset the Soviet proposals which have been getting wide international approval. Besides, so shortly before the presidential elections the administration can't admit that its policy in the Middle East has been a complete flop and that it doesn't have any positive proposals on the Middle East or any other topical international problem.

AAPSO Secretary General's Support

LD021911 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo August 2 TASS -- The new Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement are widely supported not only by the public, political parties, and governments of the Arab world but also by all people of good will on earth, stated Nouri 'Abd al-Razzak, secretary-general of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO). These constructive proposals, he said in an interview with TASS correspondent Vladimir Aleksandrov, are in the same rank with the Soviet Union's numerous initiatives aimed at easing tension and putting a stop to aggression in various parts of the globe, at curbing the arms race, at achieving disarmament and at keeping international peace and security on a world scale.

The realisation of the Soviet proposals, he stressed, will contribute to ending the protracted conflict in the Middle East and will put an end to the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression. Their implementation of the world into a zone of peaceful coexistence, cooperation and progress.

The AAPSO secretary-general pointed out that the Soviet Union's proposals fully take into account the just demands of Arab countries and envisage the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Nouri 'Abd al-Razzak emphasized that the method suggested by the Soviet Union for solving the problems existing in the Middle East at an international conference under the U.N. auspices with the participation of all the sides concerned as well as of the USSR and the USA is the most optimal way to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is not fortuitous, he pointed out, that the idea is supported by an overwhelming majority of members of the international community. Unfortunately, the AAPSO secretary-general pointed out, Washington and Tel Aviv which is obedient to its will have taken up an overtly obstructionist stand in this matter, trying as before, to impose the separate deals formula upon the Arabs, the formula which is of benefit to the USA and Israel.

It is no secret, Nouri 'Abd al-Razzak said, that none other than Washington bears the main responsibility for the years-long maintenance of the dangerous seat of tension in the Middle East.

The United States, in an attempt to realize its imperial ambitions in the region, not only inspires and finances Tel Aviv, supplies it with the arms for new military ventures but also directly participates itself in the suppression of the national liberation movement and progressive forces in the Arab world, as has been shown by recent sanguinary events in Lebanon. However, the historical experience irrefutably testifies that the way of separate deals leads to a deadlock. This has been confirmed both by the annulment of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which was imposed by the White House and by the practical failure of the Camp David deal. A solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved only through coordinated collective efforts on the principles which have been clearly formulated in the new Soviet proposals, Nouri 'Abd al-Razzak emphasized.

The AAPSO, on behalf of millions of participants in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement and peoples of Arab countries, warmly welcomes the Soviet Middle East initiatives. We are confident that their implementation is the most reliable way to lasting peace in the region, he stated in conclusion.

Proposal Circulated at UN

LD021648 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 2 TASS -- The text of "the proposal of the Soviet Union on a Middle East Settlement" has been circulated at the United Nations Organisation as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council. The document sets out principles and ways for a solution to the problem of the Middle East.

U.S. INSTIGATES RUMOR OF SUEZ CANAL MINES

LD021842 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Official representatives of the U.S. Administration are spreading rumors to the effect that several merchant ships and oil tankers hit mines in the Suez Canal in recent days. This was claimed by military spokesman [name indistinct] and soon American and other Western news agencies took up and distributed this claim. Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid categorically denied this claim, saying that no ship hit a mine in the Suez Canal. Muhammad Adil Izzat, chairman of the Suez Canal Board, in a press statement said that the canal is one of the safest waterways in the world. He said that explosions only occur in the Gulf of Suez, and only for the purpose of prospecting for oil and gas. Yet it is significant that at the time the mines were planted, they were planted by the Pentagon and the CIA, but they were mines of a [word indistinct] type: They are propaganda mines, and they are [words indistinct] and the Reagan administration dreams that detonating these mines will create a new hotbed of tension in the Middle East. [passage indistinct]

KUNA reported that Washington had proposed to Egypt the dispatch of American naval forces to the Suez Canal [word indistinct] the United States wants to [words indistinct] with the same false pretext, that of securing the safety of navigation [words indistinct] in the Arab Gulf region.

SOVIET-KUWAITI RELATIONS EXAMINED, PRAISED

LD021728 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov; talk by historian, writer, scientist and journalist Igor Belyayev]

[Text] Let me begin by saying that Kuwait was one of the first Arab countries to support the recent Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement. This was stated by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He also called on all the parties concerned to support the Soviet proposals that aim at establishing a just and lasting Middle East peace.

This statement again depicts recognition and understanding of Soviet policy in the Middle East, the policy of support for the just Arab cause in the face of imperialist and Zionist threats.

Although the USSR and Kuwait have different social systems, this does not prevent them from actively cooperating in resolving intricate international issues, particularly in the Middle East.

It has been repeatedly said that Kuwait pursues a far-sighted policy. In the early 1960's, I worked as a PRAVDA correspondent in Cairo. There, for the first time I witnessed a unique phenomenon in international politics: The then newly-independent Kuwait began to play an important role in the Arab arena and in the international arena in general. This prompts one to ask: Why? The answer lies in the shrewd political wisdom of that Arab country's far-sighted policy. Although Kuwait deals with the major Western oil monopolies, it has and continues to firmly pursue an independent policy. In matters of Arab and international affairs, it has not felt obligated to the imperialist countries, but has defended its own rights and those of the other Arab countries.

In 1978, Kuwait expressed strong opposition to the Camp David accords and capitulationist deals. Today also, Kuwait strongly opposes every unilateral deal benefiting only the enemies of the Arab nation. Kuwait has always strictly fulfilled its pledges regarding help for Arab countries facing Israeli aggression.

From the start, Kuwait has highly cherished the Soviet Union's firm and constant policy that aims at establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and defending the Arabs' rights and their legitimate interests.

Kuwait has had extremely good relations with the USSR. I do not recall any time that these relations have been disturbed. We have no problems between our two countries at all. Our two countries have also never been in coalitions hostile to each other.

This state of USSR-Kuwaiti relations results from Kuwait's independent political line and the two countries' constant adherence to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of others, equality, and full respect for sovereignty and interests.

This creates a favorable atmosphere and conditions for fruitful cooperation, including cooperation in resolving current international issues, particularly those issues of concern to Kuwait and the Arab world.

This was also evident during the recent official visit by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah to Moscow. Following his talks with Soviet officials, he spoke of Kuwait's adherence to peace and justice and expressed his confidence that the USSR also wants that. Hence it is fully understandable why Kuwait has always supported all the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, and halting dangerous conflicts in various areas, particularly in the Middle East.

BARBAROUS ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANESE CAMP

LD020949 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut August 2 TASS -- The Israeli military has committed a new crime in Lebanon. As was reported by Radio Beirut, Israeli helicopters barbarously attacked the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr al-Barid, not far from the north Lebanese city of Tripoli. After this piratic air raid, which also involved F-16 fighter bombers, the camp was attacked from Israeli ships with large-calibre machine-gun and artillery fire. Civilian casualties were caused.

WHITE HOUSE USES ISRAEL TO CIRCUMVENT CONGRESS

PM301547 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 July in its First Edition carries on page 6 a 1,500-word V. Listov article entitled "By Proxy: Tel Aviv -- Washington's Accomplice in Central America." The article traces Israel's "involvement" in Central America back to the early sixties and catalogues its actions there in its role as "accomplice" to U.S. imperialism. These actions encompass, according to the article, assistance given to various dictatorial regimes in the region in the form of arms shipments, military training, the sending of "military advisers," finance, and so forth. The author opines that such an ally is particularly useful when the White House has policy differences with Congress over Central America: "Now, when the White House is countering growing reluctance in Congress to continue financing the Somozist counter-revolutionary gangs, Tel Aviv's assistance in carrying out the Reagan administration's gendarme schemes is becoming truly invaluable." He also alleges that President Carter used Israel in similar fashion to "circumvent" Congress over Nicaragua and Guatemala.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD011442 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus August 1 TASS -- The Army of the Syrian Arab Republic is still standing guard over the interests of the people and repulsing all the plans hatched by the forces of imperialism and Zionism to establish their supremacy in the region, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad says in his message on the occasion of another anniversary of the country's Armed Forces.

He points out that Syria stands for continued struggle to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and to restore the rights of the Arab peoples trampled upon by the invaders. The expansion of strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv, the message stresses, creates a new grave threat to the Arab peoples and leads to the escalation of Israel's aggressive preparations. That is why the Syrian army must be ready to repell the aggressor. This should be heeded by those who back Tel Aviv and gives it comprehensive aid and support.

Touching upon the situation in Lebanon, the Syrian president said that the Syrian Army was rendering the fraternal Lebanese people assistance in normalizing the situation and in ensuring peace and security in the country.

Thanks to that assistance the onerous agreement concluded with Israel on May 17, 1983, was repealed and the principles of national accord, envisioning the liberation of southern Lebanon from the Israeli invaders, began to be translated into practice.

LATE REPORT: OFFICIAL ON MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSALS

LD021739 Kuwait KUNA in English 1559 GMT 2 Aug 84

[By 'Abd al-Wahab al-Khashan]

[Text] Moscow, Aug 2 (KUNA) -- A senior Soviet official affirmed here Thursday his country's support to a Palestinian-Jordanian confederacy on condition that it follows the creation of a Palestinian independent state. Deputy head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Anatoliy Filev said in a press conference for Arab newsmen here for an explanation of the recent Soviet proposals on a Mideast settlement that they contained in detail the most important basis for such a settlement.

The timing of these proposals has nothing to do with the Israeli general elections or the American presidential elections, he underlined. They were tabled to avert the deadlock on the Mideast question caused by the isolationist agreements engineered through the aggressive policies of Washington and Tel Aviv, the Soviet official pointed out.

The Soviet official highlighted that the Soviet initiative is no different from various ones, essence wise. The Soviet Union's Mideast policy never changed, Filov said, explaining that it stipulates a defense of the Arab people's legitimate and just rights, and guarantees the Palestinian people's right to return and live in an independent state.

The new initiative, however, forms a practical and comprehensive program, he noted and underscored that it is linked to regional developments, especially the latest Arab Fez summit resolutions.

The West is speaking of a confederate Jordanian-Palestinian state as waiving the need for the establishment of a Palestinian state, a plan which the Soviet Union rejects, Filev emphasized.

The Soviet proposals, furthermore, tackle in detail means of attaining a Mideast settlement and organization of the proposed conference, including the formation of committees to be responsible for discussing certain aspects of the problem, he said. The official pointed out that the plan envisages the participation of other countries in addition to the concerned parties, and elaborated that Moscow has suggested that the socialist countries be represented at the foreign ministers level.

The proposals, further, include an appeal to warring parties and all world countries not to obstruct the settlement process, he said, adding, "(?we hope) the Arab countries would understand and support the appeal."

Asked by KUNA whether the Israeli and American rejection to the Soviet proposal would mean the non-convening of an international conference on the Mideast question, Filov said "efforts for the convening of that conference and pushing forward a comprehensive settlement should be activated." He added, however, "when the Soviet Union tabled the fresh initiative, it was well aware that it will not be immediately accepted by all parties, nor that efforts for holding such a conference will succeed." [sentence as received]

It is well known that the U.S. and Israel continue a policy of aggression and hurdle peaceful solutions, he said, adding that both seek to impose conditions on the Arabs to force unilateral accords that cope with the interests of Israel and imperialism and contradict with the essential interests of Arab peoples.

Only unified and decisive Arab stands could have an impact on the American stance since Israel could never have dared pursue aggressive operations against the Arab countries without the comprehensive and colossal backing of the United States, Filev asserted.

Asked on the goals of his chief Vladimir Polyakov's current Mideast tour and whether it aims at explaining the Soviet proposals to Arab governments, the official said, "Polyakov's visit to the Arab region is basically linked to discussion of the upcoming U.N. General Assembly's agenda. But since the visit coincided with the Soviet initiative, the official did not rule out a review of that plan during the talks.

Asked whether the Soviet Union had made contacts with Arab countries neighbouring Israel before formulating its recent proposals, Filev said no prior consultations were made with the Arab countries. He reiterated "the proposals are a detailed expression of our previous stands toward the Middle East question." "We previously knew of these countries' stands," he said, adding "so we deemed it unnecessary to hold such consultations". "We have presented the program taking into consideration the interests of all concerned parties and not one particular country," the Soviet official went on.

There is no official contact between Israel and the Soviet Union, Filev said in response to another question, noting that Moscow does not maintain diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. He added, however, contacts could be made if the need arises which also would not mean the restoration of diplomatic ties with that state.

Deputy of the Mideast Department refuted that the proposals were intentionally announced in the aftermath of the Israeli general elections and on the eve of the American presidential elections in response to a question. "We considered the time was ripe after the American approach to the Mideast crisis proved to be sterile," he said.

Filev highlighted that the Soviet proposals point to the sole and constructive way to a just Mideast solution, and declared that his government does not consider the Israeli or American elections an important factor in the issue.

The Israeli Labor Party's stance toward the Palestinian question and other proposals on settlements to the Mideast crisis are far from ours", he concluded.

MINING OF ANGOLAN HARBOR HAS CIA OVERTONES

LD022238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Let us discuss U.S. policy in another region, Africa. In a speech today marking the 10th anniversary of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha noted that the U.S. Administration was pursuing a policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign African states. It is well known that, taking advantage of the so-called strategic cooperation with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, the United States is infiltrating mercenary gangs into Angolan territory. A large quantity of Western and South African arms and ammunition was seized during an operation to destroy bandits of the terrorist UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group.

Today we received a report that, on the night of 30 July, two ships were seriously damaged in the Angolan capital's seaport, Luanda, after hitting mines of U.S. manufacture. The ships belong to Angola and the GDR. Most of the food supplies they had brought were destroyed. The Angolan news agency stresses that the methods and means of the sabotage fully resembles the CIA subversive operations.

PRAVDA REPORTS CLOSE OF CONGO PARTY CONGRESS

PM011541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tremendous Tasks Lie Ahead"]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 1 Aug -- The 3d Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Congress' decisions reliably guarantee the successful advance of the People's Republic of Congo along the path of building new society free from man's exploitation of man, D. Sassou-Nguesso chairman of the PCT Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Congo, said here at the closing of the party forum.

Over 770 delegates representing all districts of the People's Republic of Congo took part in the work of the congress. Delegations from a number of friendly countries attended, including a CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The forum delegates approved the PCT Central Committee report delivered by D. Sassou-Nguesso and adopted many resolutions on the most important issues of political, economic, and social development. They elected the party's leadership organs, the PCT Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo. The 4th PCT Congress will be held in 1989.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PLANS FOR 1985-2005

PM011510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held. It examined the question of the comprehensive program for the RSFSR's scientific and technical progress in 1985-2005. A report on this question was delivered by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan.

The session also examined the draft comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services to the RSFSR population in 1986-2000. This program envisages the production of more than R140 billion worth of consumer goods in the RSFSR in the year 2000 and to render services to the population worth more than R80 billion, an increase of approximately 60-100 percent compared with 1985. During this period progressive changes will be implemented in the nonfood production structure. The highest growth rates are envisaged in the production of construction materials and of publications and printed matter of decisive importance for improving daily living conditions, leisure and sports activities, reducing the time spent on housework, and facilitating labor on personal subsidiary plots. Thus, production of radio sets and cameras will increase by 30 percent, furniture and sewing machines by 60 percent, and domestic chemical products by 100 percent.

It is planned to improve the quality, widen the range, and start the production of new types of goods in the top technical and economic category. Specifically, it is planned to start production of refrigerators with a capacity of 420 liters and of fundamentally new types of color televisions sets and amateur cameras and movie cameras. The intensive introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the production of other types of articles is also planned. The planned increase in the production of sophisticated household equipment will make it possible to achieve a rational quota in the level of supplies of these goods to the population. From 1990 onwards the trade system's demand for many types of kitchen utensils, furniture, sports and tourist equipment, household electrical goods and other articles will be met in full.

Within the services system, great importance is attached to the expansion of the network of public catering facilities and consumer, housing, municipal, and transportation services, and to the development of communications, insurance facilities, and banks.

During the examination of the draft special attention was paid to factors which even now hamper the expansion of consumer goods production and the development of the services system to the population. Ministries and departments have been instructed to take the steps necessary to ensure better satisfaction of the working people's demands.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined progress in the implementation of the plan for the provision of gas supplies to cities and rural population centers in 1984 and measures to increase the volume of this work in 1985 and in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Briefings on this question were delivered by Ye.S. Korshunov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan; F.V. Popov, RSFSR minister of housing and municipal services; V.A. Dinkov, USSR minister of the gas industry; and V.G. Chirskov, USSR Minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises. The rate of provision of gas supplies is still insufficient.

Under these circumstances, the lag which has been allowed to build up since the beginning of the current 5-year plan in the construction of high-pressure branch gas pipelines is causing serious concern. The shortfall in commissioning such pipelines totaled 590 kilometers during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, and during the first 6 months of 1984 only 50 percent of the target was fulfilled. Note was taken of the sector leaders' statements pledging that they will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for commissioning branch gas pipelines in the current year, thus creating the prerequisites for swifter progress in the provision of gas supplies to cities and villages. It has been recommended that this work be expanded in the future. Ministries, departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms have been instructed to take immediate steps to give effective assistance to organizations of the RSFSR Ministries of the Gas Industry, and Housing and Municipal Services in the construction of branch gas pipelines. Soviet ispolkoms must intensify monitoring the progress of gas provision and see to it that supply to existing gas pipelines is increased.

The Council of Ministers Presidium approved additional measures proposed by the RSFSR Gosplan to free petroleum fuel by switching boiler installations to gas and raising the level of gas provision in cities and other population centers.

S.I. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of the food industry, briefed the session on preparations at sugar refineries for processing the 1984 sugar beet crop. A resolution adopted on this question emphasizes the need to swiftly eliminate the revealed shortcomings in the preparation of sugar refineries for the season, and defines tasks for the more effective utilization of production capacities at enterprises.

The session also examined progress in feed procurement and harvest work on Orel Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION REFORM SESSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on page 2 of its 3 August First Edition carries an unattributed report entitled "Session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools". It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published in the 2 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 3-4, revealing the following variations:

Page R 3, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads:...1 August...(replacing "today")

Same paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads:... USSR. The following took part in the discussion: Yu.N. Balandin, first secretary of Kostroma Obkom; Honored Teacher of the RSFSR Z.A. Malakhova, teacher at Moscow's No 72 school; G.P. Veselov, RSFSR minister of education; V.I. Drobotko, chief of a rayon public education department in Kharkov City; V.F. Vrana, chairman of the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray; A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.L. Verkhovets, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; A.A. Gerasimov, director of a machine building plant in Andropov City; People's Teacher of the USSR N.K. Kalugin, director of Dedurovskaya Secondary School in Orenburgskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast; and Academician A.N. Tikhonov, dean of the Computer Mathematics and Cybernetics Faculty at M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

Comrade Gorbachev, Chairman...(supplying list of participants)

Paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads:...all working people. By virtue of the depth of content and the breadth of the problems put forward in the sphere of the training and education of pupils and their preparation for labor, and by virtue of the scale of the measures aimed at developing the material and technical base of public education and improving the teachers' working and living conditions, the reform will...(supplying additional passage).

Paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads:..the future generations.

Attention was drawn to the need to step up the propagandization of the reform's main ideas and to conduct explanatory work among various categories of working people so as to ensure that broad strata of the Soviet public take part in the reform's implementation. It is necessary to organize the study of the documents of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and party and government decisions on the school reform within the system of political and professional training of public education cadres, and to step up explanatory work among parents.

Attention was focused...(supplying additional paragraph)

More on Session

PM021228 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Schools at a New Stage"]

[Text] Moscow -- The participants in an all-union conference of leading public education officials focused their attention on questions pertaining to the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The conference opened in Moscow 1 August.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a series of resolutions on specific aspects of the implementation of the reform, providing guidance for the practical work of public education workers. The report by M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, and other speeches emphasized that, at the new and exceptionally important stage which Soviet schools have entered, paramount attention must be given to raising the quality of education and civic upbringing of young people and to nurturing in them an active attitude to life and responsibility for the future of the socialist motherland.

The party documents set new and important tasks for the 3 million-strong detachment of Soviet teachers, who are correctly known as society's trustees. They are called upon to inculcate in their pupils Marxist-Leninist convictions and a capability for independent creative thought and socially beneficial productive labor. Positive experience in the vocational guidance of school students has been accumulated in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and many other regions. The conference noted at the same time that the effect of the growing generation's labor training is still inadequate. No more than one-fourth of school graduates link their future with the labor skills they have acquired.

Much of the conference was devoted to the interaction of pedagogy and its practice, the enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of the teaching and educational process and questions of educating children of preschool age.

JOINT SUPREME SOVIET BODY DEBATES YOUTH AFFAIRS

LD021857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions on youth affairs was held in the Kremlin today. Questions on the continued perfection of educational work with young people and of actively involving them in state, economic, social and cultural construction were discussed. It was noted that the continued improvement of education of young people is considered to be very a very important party, state and social matter, as noted in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the CPSU Central Committee decision on the continued improvement of the Komsomol's party leadership and increasing its role in the communist upbringing of young people, and in reports by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The positive experience of work with young people by soviets in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Estonia, Altay Kray, and Sverdlovsk, Tyumen and other oblasts were discussed at the meeting. However, it was noted that this work is not being creatively and actively carried out everywhere.

The commissions adopted appropriate decisions aimed at perfecting work by administrative bodies in education for work, military-patriotic and moral upbringing of young people.

UKRAINIAN CP CC DECISIONS ON YOUTH, RAILROAD

AU021200 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving party leadership in the Komsomol and raising its role in the communist education of youth, and the instruction given on these topics by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Concrete tasks have been set for party committees to raise the level of leadership in the Komsomol and of the education of the younger generation, to enhance the initiative and engagement of youths in economic and cultural construction, to improve working, living, recreation, and learning conditions for young men and women, and to improve the style, forms, and methods of activity in Komsomol committees.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has upheld the proposal of the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee -- to publish "Studies in the History of the Ukrainian Communist Party" in two volumes. An editorial board and a collective of authors have been approved.

A plan for the Republic's preparation and celebration of Knowledge Day on 1 September has been endorsed. This holiday is to be observed in accordance with the 15 July 1984 decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has been emphasized that the celebration of Knowledge Day was called to mobilize the collectives of educational institutions, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes for active participation in implementing the basic guidelines for the reform of the general education and vocational schools, and in preparing the younger generation for life and labor.

Progress has been examined in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of party and government decisions on issues concerning improved passenger services by the Dnepr railroad. It was noted how the trunkline collective and its party and economic organizations have worked to cope with increasing passenger traffic. In the 3 years of the 5-year period, its volume rose 6.2 percent and passenger turnover 12.3 percent, which was in line with the planned targets. A number of new stations, pavilions, and platforms were built. The network of booking offices has expanded. Transportation services have improved for health resorts in the Crimea and the Azov Sea coasts.

At the same time, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has called the attention of leaders of the railroad and of party organizations of trunkline enterprises to the fact that the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and of party and government decisions to significantly improve passenger conveyance have not been fully carried out, and no substantial progress has been made in improving the quality of passenger services. Poorly prepared for running, passenger and suburban trains are frequently late. The performance of the information service has not been put in order at many stations, and in trains there are shortcomings in the organization of trade, and no appropriate public order has been ensured. Passengers are complaining about rude and inattentive treatment on the part of service personnel and about their careless attendance to duties.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated the Dnepr railroad management and the appropriate ministries and departments to eliminate the existing shortcomings and improve the efficiency of passenger services. Particular attention was called to the need to tighten discipline, strictly follow timetables, and ensure train traffic safety. The task has been set to raise the rates of developing the production base of the passenger fleet, to more vigorously introduce new equipment and technology, and to improve transportation services for the rural population.

Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, and the Crimean obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and junction party committees have been instructed to take steps to raise the efficiency of party organizations at railroad enterprises in the work on improving passenger conveyance, and to increase the role of the soviets for people's deputies with their permanent commissions in this important matter.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI TRADE CONFERENCE

PM021049 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jul 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Trade: Enterprising, Innovatory Approach Needed"]

[Excerpts] A republic conference devoted to taking stock of work in the trade sphere in the first half of the year has been held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in it were the secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, chairman of soviet ispolkoms, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, as well as trade organizations and enterprises.

N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report to the conference.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech to the conference.

POOR CONDITIONS IN EAST ARCTIC INHIBIT SHIPPING

PM020847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Pushkar report under the "Arctic-84" rubric: "Ice Onslaught Again"]

[Text] Vladivostok -- Rereading last year's reports on navigation in the eastern Arctic, I am reminded of reports from the front line. As readers will remember, more than 20 ships found themselves at the mercy of the ice. Many were damaged. Despite a selfless struggle by the crew of the diesel ship, Nina Sagaydak, led by Captain V. Solovyev, that ship sank, crushed by ice.

Only enormous efforts by the sailors on board the icebreaker Kapitan Khlebnikov and the crew of the dry-cargo ship Kolya Myagotin enabled the latter to be rescued. However, thanks to the courageous and skillful actions of the sailors on the nuclear-powered Leonid Brezhnev and other icebreakers, cargo for the northern inhabitants reached its destination. Not a single sailor perished during the mighty "battle on the ice."

But how is navigation presently faring in this region? I addressed that question to V. Zharavin, chief of the dry-cargo fleet administration of the Far East Shipping Company.

[Zharavin] In contrast with last year's over optimistic forecast, this year the hydrometeorological service has issued a very gloomy long-range forecast, that promises nothing good. A difficult situation is in store for the Ayon ice mass area: "Avalanches" of pack ice will block the coastal channel, and the air temperature is below normal. Therefore, in light of last fall's lessons, we began sailing earlier this year. Ships with cargo for Pevek, Zelenyy Mys, and other centers in Chukotka and Kolyma were loaded in good time and moved to the edge of the Bering strait ice. The shore ice had not yet broken up. However, as soon as a coastal channel formed under the influence of southeasterly winds, ships, preceded by icebreakers, moved westward through the long Strait. By the middle of June, the first ships, the Bratsk, Nizhne-Yansk, and Kemerovo, reached moorings in Pevek. Its collective, headed by B. Abakumov, was prepared for the Arctic's busy period. Ships are being unloaded quickly.

[Pushkar] But didn't the problems chiefly begin with the loading...?

[Zharavin] We must do justice to the supply enterprises, which have drawn lessons from last year's criticism: Freight is being delivered according to schedule; most of it is in containers and packing cases, which facilitates unloading in northern conditions. And finally, like last fall, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet has concentrated a powerful squadron of icebreakers in the eastern Arctic. Its flagship is the Leonid Brezhnev (the ship's crew is headed by Captain V. Golokhvastov).

[Pushkar] Is the "gloomy forecast" being borne out?

[Zharavin] The situation in the eastern Arctic is still difficult. The shore ice remains firm. In places, the ice has even been squeezed on to the coastal strip. In these conditions, the sailors of the diesel ships Tayshet, Mekhanik Rybachuk, Pionerskaya Pravda, and Zina Portnova are clearing the way for freight...with their own bulldozers. [Zharavin ends]

The greatest danger is posed by northwesterly winds, which occasionally approach the edge of the Ayon ice mass, cutting off the convoys' path. By the way, three tankers, the Samotlor, Tempyuk and Ekimchan, have already been in a situation akin to last year. No icebreaker was able to break through to them. Fortunately, all ended well. The Arctic Operations Staff in Pevek, headed by V. Zherebyatev, plans every sharp, rapid move made by the convoys and carries out detailed air reconnaissance to ensure that ships do not become trapped again.

We then got in touch with Pevek.

"It is now zero degrees, and there is rain falling over Kolyma," Vladimir Petrovich Zherebyatev, an experienced pilot of the ice routes, said during one of our radio conversations. "Bad weather is giving us some problems. Northerly, northeasterly, and northwesterly winds are blowing, choking the bays with ice. But at the first opportunity we will try to 'cheat' nature."

Yes, despite the long-range forecast, a favorable situation does arise from time to time, and it is exploited by the sailors. More than three complete cargoes have already been delivered to the north, that is to say, much more than at this time last year. Powerful ice-strengthened ships like the Bratsk, the Nizhne-Yansk, the Amderma, and the Anadyr, which have been added to the Far East Fleet, are playing their role here. After all, each of them is seven times more powerful in engine capacity than, for example, the Nina Sagaydak, and carries three times as much cargo.

Both the shipment schedule and unloading techniques are being improved. The giant container ship Aleksey Kosygin has suceessfully completed its maiden voyage, conveying 82 laden barges to many points in Chukotka and launching them in the water in a few hours as planned.

The diesel ship Anadyr is testing a hovercraft platform for unloading in the Chukotka roads' conditions. In the near future, the sailors in the Far East will also try out a helicopter as a 'loader'...

[Pushkar] Where are the heroes of last year's voyages, many of whom, as we know, have been awarded orders and medals, working?

[Zharavin] The entire Nina Sagaydak crew has transferred to the refrigerator ship A. Kollontay. The Kolya Myagotin was overhauled and, after taking on cargo at Nakhodka, is now heading for Pevek. The Far East icebreakers Yermak, Admiral Makarov, Vladivostok, Magadan, and Kapitan Khlebnikov are on watch in the eastern Arctic. [Zharavin ends]

The responsibility with which the specialists have approached forecasting ice conditions this year is clear. However, in V. Zharavin's words, the sailors do not understand why, despite established tradition, they do not receive the navigational advice until July, advice that had previously usually served as the basis for compiling plans. A carefully formulated methodology for compiling these plans is also undoubtedly necessary. After all, no matter how bad the forecast, the cargo still has to be delivered...

READERS' QUESTIONS ON PRICING POLICY ANSWERED

PM021045 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 July 1984 in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by N. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, entitled "Commodities and Prices." Published "at the request of readers," the article gives a basic outline of pricing policy in the USSR with specific reference to consumer goods.

Glushkov describes the state's efforts to ensure "stable" and "low" prices for basic goods through subsidies, while allowing higher prices for nonbasic goods. The article describes the relationship between pricing and the quality and supply of goods against the background of changing consumer demand. It closes with a mention of republic-level pricing bodies' "wider rights" to use "temporary prices."

AUTO MINISTER SPEAKS ON FUTURE PROSPECTS

PM011049 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 26 July carries on page 2 a 2,200-word interview with USSR Automotive Minister V.N. Polyakov by S. Snegirev. The interview, entitled "Future Vehicles," deals with the "prospects for the sector's development." The minister outlines new truck models and says that "up to 30 percent of all trucks manufactured next year will have diesel engines." On the question of fuel economy, he says that "mass production of vehicles running on compressed (natural) gas" is being held up by "considerable delays" in creating a network of compressor filling stations and by a "shortage" of special gas containers. The minister indicates measures taken to alleviate the "problem of repairs and spare parts" for private cars, but acknowledges that he cannot say that the "shortage (of spare parts) will sooon be completely resolved.

COORDINATING PROGRAM FOR COMPUTERS NEEDED

PM021321 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 July in its First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Problems of Scientific and Technical Progress" a 1,500-word article by V. Mikhalevich, director of the V.M. Glushkov Institute of Cybernetics and academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of Economic Sciences Yu. Kanygin, chief of the institute's information science laboratory, entitled "Information Science: Time of Development." Noting the rapid development and increasingly wide use in the USSR of mini and microcomputers, the writers point out that there is no overall body in charge of coordinating their improvement or ordering mutually compatible components for systems. They write that there is "no single, competent" body "responsible for a unified approach to using computers, developing the network of automated control systems, integrating them, and improving efficiency." The article concludes as follows: "We believe that what is needed is an integral statewide program embracing the whole range of problems of the country's electronicization. In this program serious attention must be devoted to the organizational structuring of the information processing industry as a sector of the national economy."

WORKERS CONGRATULATED ON PIPELINE COMPLETION

LD020758 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have cordially congratulated all participants in the construction of the Urengoy (Western Siberia)-Centre 1 (the town of Yelets, Russian Federation) gas main, which is more than 3,000 kilometres long, on a fresh major achievement -- the putting into operation of the gas pipeline ahead of schedule.

"Using the positive experience of construction of the main gas pipeline Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod (western border of the USSR)," the message of congratulations says, "you have not only sealed the successes made, but have even excelled them. The results achieved by you have been made possible due to high standards of organisation and discipline, creative activeness of the work collectives, skillful use of highly efficient equipment, perfection of the organisation and management of production, or purposeful political-educational work by the party, soviet, trade union and Young Communist League organisations." The message of congratulations stresses that the "accelerated construction of the new gas pipeline is a concrete contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the February and April (1984) plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, implementation of the Energy Programme of the USSR."

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM021236 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting's Peak"]

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 31 July grain crops and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped on 34.7 million and 28.6 million hectares respectively. Eighty-three percent of the reaped crops have been threshed. Reaping is in progress in all union republics, and including 50 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, 25 in the Ukraine, and 10 in Kazakhstan.

Last week was not distinguished by clement weather. It was cool over most of the country's European part, and there was rainfall -- very heavy in places. For example, precipitation ranged between 25 and 70 mm in Belorussia, the Baltic region, and many rayons of Voronezh Oblast and the Non-Chernozem Zone, and between 16 and 30 mm in the west and the forest-steppe part of the Ukraine. Nonetheless, the fast pace of harvesting work was maintained.

Over the week, grain crops were cut on 10 million hectares and threshed on 8.6 million hectares, which is significantly more than over the preceding 7 days. The concentration of equipment in large harvesting and transportation complexes, skillful maneuvering in the fields, and collective contracts -- all these make it possible to sow harvest in an organized fashion. Despite the inclement weather, the average daily output per combine now stands at 8.9 hectares, which is almost 1 hectare more than a year ago.

Harvesting has been completed by the grain farmers in Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, Crimean, Kherson Dnepropetrovsk, and Kharkov Oblasts and in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays.

The higher agrotechnical standards are, the bigger the yield. This grain-growing truth has now been confirmed by the new successes of hundreds of collectives. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes that have distinguished themselves include most in Stavropol Kray's Blagodarnenskiy Rayon. It is the local farmers' tradition to sow all the grain crops only on fallow and semifallow land. The recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted that the experience accumulated in all the country's regions demonstrates the great effect of this way of cultivating gain and the increase in its stability and ensures guaranteed yields of high quality grain.

Here is another confirmation of this fact: Blagodarnenskiy Rayon has fulfilled the socialist pledges for the sale of wheat and barley to the state, and, furthermore, 90 percent of the wheat delivered was strong and valuable. Sales of grain in excess of the plan for the 5-year plan's first 4 years already amount to more than 61,000 metric tons. A. Zhivnitskiy's harvesting and transportation complex from the "Kamennobalkovskiy" Sovkhoz excelled during the harvest: Using 11 combines, the machine operators threshed 59,000 quintals of grain. Now the rayon's farmers have switched the entire machine and tractor pool over to preparing the fields for next year's crop.

Special mention must be made of the fact that over the last 7 years the area of fallow fields on Stavropol Kray's farms has expanded almost 2.5 times and now totals 700,000 hectares. Over the same period the application of organic fertilizers has increased from 8 to 18 million metric tons. The increased doses of fertilizer are primarily applied to the fallow sectors. The introduction of the basic principles of intensive farming techniques has enabled Stavropol Kray's grain farmers to overfulfill the procurement plans for strong and valuable wheat.

Significantly larger quantities of high quality grain are being shipped to the state granaries by the grain farmers of Krasnodar Kray, Rostov Oblast, and many of the Ukraine's oblasts.

Harvesting in the Ukrainian SSR fields has now reached its peak: Grain crops there have been harvested from more than 6 million hectares, which is over 50 percent of the total area. On the last day of July five rayons in Donetsk Oblast alone simultaneously fulfilled their pledges for delivering high grade grain to the motherland's granaries. The farms in Crimean, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, and Poltava Oblasts have reached their targets and are continuing to ship grain to the state.

The intensity of the harvest campaign continues to increase and its "geography" is spreading. The machine operators in Volyn, Vologda, Kalinin, and Yaroslavl Oblasts have taken their combines into the fields. The harvesting has already crossed the Urals into Western Siberia and Maritime Kray, where the gathering of winter crops has started. Feed procurement is progressing everywhere at the same time.

By 30 July, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the first cut of sown and meadow grasses had been completed on 62.6 million hectares. Some 44.1 million metric tons of hay, 55.5 million tons of haylage, 15.4 million metric tons of straw, and 15.2 million metric tons of silage have been stored in stacks, under cover, and in trenches; 4.2 million metric tons of vitamin grass meal have been prepared.

The rain, of course, is hindering the feed procurement detachments and links in their work. It is not everywhere that people have learned to counter the inclement weather by flexible maneuvering and progressive feed procurement techniques which ensure high quality feeds. Many farms in Kemerovo Oblast, for example, have laid in haylage grasses with a moisture content of 70 percent or more. The Altay Kray People's Control Committee recently severely punished the chiefs of agricultural administrations, workers from the Committees for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture in Sarinskiy and Zavyalovskiy Rayons, and the leaders of several farms for unsatisfactory feed procurement and poor feed quality.

The height of the harvest campaign in the feed and grain fields is the farmers' most strenuous and responsible time, but it crowns his months of labor. To give more grain to the state, build up the seed stocks, and lay in a firm reserve of feed -- these are the immediate tasks of rural workers today.

ANOTHER 'GORIZONT' SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD021530 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1446 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- Another "Gorizont" communications satellite was launched today in the Soviet Union under the program for the further development of the television broadcasting communications system using artificial earth satellites.

The satellite was put into near-stationary circular orbit with initial parameters: distance from earth's surface -- 35,785 kilometers; period of orbit -- 23 hours 55 minutes; inclination of orbit -- 1.5 degrees.

The equipment on board the "Gorizont" satellite is functioning normally. The satellite is controlled from the command and measurement complex. The communications and television equipment on board the satellite will operate according to a planned program.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES MILITARY TRAINING

PM011420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Article by own correspondent Major N. Medvedev: "The Fruits of Indulgence" under the rubric: "Strict Control of Pledge Fulfillment" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In July the officers of the Ground Forces Main Directorate for Combat Training held control exercises in a number of training subunits in the Urals Military District. Serious shortcomings were revealed: Not all commanders of training platoons and companies coped with the shooting and combat vehicle driving exercises, especially at night; the methodical standard of exercises with students was low; and officers assign the rehearsal of many complex themes to sergeants without the necessary knowledge and skills. These and other failings were the subject of a principled and exacting discussion at a session of the Ground Forces Military Council. It was noted, in particular, that in order to fulfill training plans, programs, and competition pledges, it is necessary to use the remaining training time carefully and proprietorially, to increase every officer's responsibility for training and educating students, and to step up monitoring of the quality of exercises.

The editorial office instructed KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's correspondent in the district to visit the laggard subunits and report on how the shortcomings are being eliminated. Here is what he reports.

Red Banner Urals Military District -- The results of the control exercises in this tank training subunit were such that they could not fail to give concern. Whereas the students' poor showing in shooting can be explained because they only started learning this speciality recently, the "surprises" presented by those training them can only be explained by irresponsibility. Are instructors who received marks of two out of five for tank driving at night fit to competently and effectively train students? Certain commanders of training subunits -- Captains V. Degtyarev and V. Baydikov and Senior Lieutenant N. Bezdenezhnyy -- also had unsatisfactory assessments.

These and certain other officers cannot always set a personal example on exercises. Is not that the reason why they often reassign the conducting of exercises to sergeants?

In short, the headquarters and party organizations of units have grounds for concern about the fate of pledges made by the personnel of training subunits and about the quality of the training of specialists.

"Yes, we slipped up," Major G. Kapelyan agreed when we met. "But there are objective reasons for that. Take the tank training area. It does not match modern requirements..."

The secretary of the regimental party committee started to list other, in his view objective, reasons. It is a strange position for a political worker: Inspectors had shown extremely convincingly that the unit's training base makes it possible to train good specialists and that the gaps in their knowledge and practical skills are to be explained by the low quality of exercises, the officers' disrespectful attitude to the training plan and programs, and shortcomings in their vocational training.

Maj G. Kapelyan and I decide to attend certain exercises. More than a week has already passed since the inspection. How are platoon and company commanders remedying the situation?

The itinerary suggests our timetable: We will go where the most important and complex exercises are being rehearsed. We arrive at the tank training company at the height of one of them. Captain P. Makarenkov shows us the success rate log. The students are quite far from having mastered the skills; the marks are twos and threes.

"They're not driving confidently at the moment," the company commander states. "They have to study and study."

But we note that there are not enough teachers. Platoon Commander Senior Lieutenant N. Sterlyukin is not at his post. We are told that last night he was seen in an inebriated condition. The officer was sent to a training subunit for correction. This is how he is being "corrected."

"After all, a training company," Capt P. Makarenkov said, "is called on to set standards and be an example for subunits in the field. At the moment that is beyond us."

From the tank training area we head for the artillery training school, where the second training company is busy. Maj G. Kapelyan notes that there is insufficient intensity of fire on the tank-firing training exercise. The exercise is just plodding along and one senses that too much depends on the leaders here. Are they well prepared for the training exercise? On familiarizing himself with the plans for the exercise, the party committee secretary was forced to solve the riddle of how it was that they were all written by the same hand. It turned out that the summaries for Platoon Commander Captain B. Polyakov and all the sergeants were written by Deputy Platoon Commander A. Osipov. Senior Lieutenant M. Pay, the acting company commander, gave the go-ahead for this "specialization." How can there be any question of creative, methodical ideas under these conditions?

In the class where the students learn about the tank's material parts the lessons are conducted by Junior Sergeant A. Galanov. It does not come easily to him: He himself has not had time to study the machine properly. I recall once again that the inspectors noted that officers unjustifiably entrusted the conduct of lessons to junior commanders. Everything is still as it was.

This opinion was reinforced after a visit to the training building. A platoon technical training lesson was being conducted by Detachment Commander Sergeant A. Bart. The only textbook that he was using was a bulky technical description of a tank. The classroom was stuffed with numerous operating subassemblies and assemblies.

The lesson that Senior Sergeant Minzanov was conducting with another platoon was organized somewhat better. The sergeant was fulfilling his instruction with total responsibility, but, needless to say, even his training is not the same as that of an officer and graduate of a higher military college.

So where were the officers at the height of the training process? We found Capt V. Degtyarev, the training company's commander, at the subunit's office. He was compiling the timetable for the next training week.

Officers from unit headquarters were working in the quiet of their offices, even those who were scheduled to be checking the quality of the training process. Although Lieutenant Colonel A. Dymchenko, Major V. Olenyuk, and Major Ye. Petrov were due to visit the aforesaid companies and conduct control exercises, they had not done so.

...Quite some time has passed since the inspection that discovered serious shortcomings in the training and education process, but it has not yet been possible to note any change for the better in the laggard subunits.

Moreover, not everyone here has realized that they are seriously lagging behind.

Serious and effective control over the above headquarters and political organs and intolerence of indulgence and simplifications on the part of the commander and the unit's party organization are needed in order to change the work of the commanders of certain subunits. However, the power of inertia is just too strong, and people have gotten used to much that ought to cause alarm and provoke an immediate and sharp reaction, just as they have gotten used to the fact that they will be not be held strictly accountable for the nonfulfillment of pledges.

NAVY DEPUTY COMMANDER WRITES NAVY DAY ARTICLE

PM011345 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Admiral P.G. Kotov, deputy commander in chief of the Navy, under the rubric "Today Is USSR Navy Day": "The Ocean Watch"]

[Excerpt] Our Navy is a mighty force for rebuffing aggression from the sea. It has become a real ocean fleet in terms of its makeup, its numerous long-distance trips, and its prolonged ocean voyages, and particularly important, in terms of the outlook and operational-tactical thinking of our command and political cadres and the level of their combat and naval training. The creation of the ocean nuclear missile fleet capable of resolving strategic tasks dispelled the illusory hopes of the imperialist aggressors that they had no strong enemy at sea.

The Soviet ocean fleet has received sophisticated radioelectronic and automatic systems for the guidance of weapons and combat hardware and reliable means of communications and navigation in any ocean region. The fleet's main strike force consists of nuclear submarines carrying various kinds of missile weapons. Modern sea-based missile-carrying aircraft have opened up new opportunities for increasing its combat might and mobility. Naval pilots skillfully and courageously operate both from airfields on land and from the decks of aircraft-carriers. Our mighty missile cruisers, large atisubmarine ships, and modern destroyers confidently fulfill complex tasks on the high seas. Thanks to the high level of technical equipment, there has been an immeasurable increase in the potential of the Marines, who have at their disposal first-rate combat hardware and modern weapons. Now they are capable of inflicting powerful, surprise blows in very important salients, in the rear and the flanks of the enemy's coastal groupings, and giving support to the ground forces.

Normal training in the Navy today means long ocean voyages, which have become the main school for naval seamen. Fulfilling tasks in close proximity to NATO ships and seeing their hostile appearance and actions which threaten other peoples, Soviet seamen become still more deeply aware that they are required to be constantly on the alert.

For mastering new technology and for fulfilling combat training tasks with excellence, many naval seamen have been presented with orders and medals, and more than 20 of them have been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union in recent years. Among them are officers V. Kozlov, L. Kuverskiy, V. Lushin, D. Novikov, and others. In early 1984, for successes achieved in the mastery of modern combat hardware and for courage and valor, this high title was conferred on Naval Airman 1st Class Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Churilov. Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, recently presented state awards to submariners. Ship Commander Captain 1st Class A. Olkhovikov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The military-strategic situation in the oceans of the world is characterized by the massive presence of U.S. naval forces in various regions. American aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons on board and groupings of combat surface ships are constantly in operation in the northeastern Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea, off the coast of the Near East, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. An important component of the expansionist U.S. foreign policy course is the system of military bases and strong points on foreign territory. More than 100 naval and air bases located on foreign territory enable the Pentagon to deploy and service large naval forces and naval aviation in practically all regions directly adjacent to the socialist countries' territory.

A special part is assigned in the defense of our country to the Navy, and in particular to the nuclear submarines. As is clear from the recent statement by USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade D.F. Ustinov, we have increased the number of our submarines carrying nuclear missiles off the U.S. coast. In terms of their characteristics -- might, accuracy, ability to reach targets on U.S. territory, and quick flight time to target -- the Soviet sea-based missiles create a counterweight for the United States, equal to the threat which the American missiles in Europe represent for us and our allies. The lovers of military adventures must remember all this.

Seamen, petty officers, warrant officers, ensigns, officers, admirals, and generals in the Navy are fully determined to fulfill the tasks set by the USSR Constitution -- to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing a rebuff to any aggressor.

BETTER SOVIET FORCES' MAIL SERVICE CALLED FOR

PM021043 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 July in its Second Edition front-pages an editorial entitled "Forces' Mail." It calls for efforts to ensure a reliable postal service for the Armed Forces, indicating areas where improvements could be made. The editorial opens with a letter from the father of a soldier serving in Afghanistan emphasizing the importance of an efficient postal service.